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1886.

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JAS. M. THORBURN & CO'S
ANNUAL
DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE
OF
SEEDS

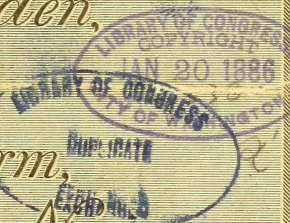
For the Vegetable Garden,

For the Flower Garden,

For the Lawn,

For the Farm,

For the Nursery.



THE LARGEST COLLECTION IN THE WORLD.

15 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK.

SCALE OF EXPRESS CHARGES ON PACKAGES OF SEEDS, &c., FROM NEW YORK.

For the guidance and convenience of our Customers, we have prepared the following Table of Rates as charged by the Express Companies from New York to most of the Express Stations in the various States and Territories. These rates are only approximate. It is impossible to give them exact, as different rates are charged to different parts of the same State. We will undertake however, to deliver them to any of the Express Stations at these figures,

Quantity.	Alabama	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Dakota	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Nebraska	Nevada	N. Hampshire	New Jersey	New York	N. Carolina	Ohio	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	S. Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Vermont	Virginia	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary, viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture, to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barn-yard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barn-yard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be underdrained, preferably by tile; but, if possible, a location should be selected that is naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly proportion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or subsoiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up the rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow every thing in drills or straight lines, not even excepting Corn and Potatoes. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills and other special information are given in the body of the Catalogue. The least distance is named in order to economize space. It might be increased in some cases with advantage. The ground should be frequently hoed to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hot-bed, or even in a cold frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hot-bed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, &c.; but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hot-bed can in many cases be dispensed with, especially on small places.

The above brief suggestions, and the special directions dispersed through the Catalogue, if strictly observed, will go far toward securing early and abundant crops.

TO PREPARE A COLD-FRAME.—The cold-frame is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the Winter with salt hay, straw, or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of ten or twelve inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hot-bed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the Fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce plants set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some eight or ten days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about twenty-five or thirty days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when Spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out for early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, and Radish may be sown in a cold frame in the Spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stable, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severe cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape

of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit two and a half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the South or East, if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for the sash should be eighteen inches high at the back, and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the most sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two and a half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit close until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seeds in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod, (or common garden soil will do,) mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers, and Egg Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.



PRICES.

The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit. Please add sixteen cents per pound for prepayment of postage, if desired by mail.

(See also table of Express tariff, page 2.)

SEEDS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

16 CENTS PER POUND should be added for prepayment of Seeds, if wanted by mail. Charges by Express are not uniform; rates depending on distance and locality. (See table of Express tariff, page 2.) Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the Express Companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance. Of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a **guarantee** of safe arrival by Mail. It is rare, however, that Seeds fail to reach their destination in that way.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT

That our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the Seed; and to save time, Seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, on each of their orders, their name and address; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by Express, Freight, or Mail, and the Office or Railroad Station which serves their locality.

In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means; but *entirely at the risk of the customer*, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

SHIPMENTS BY EXPRESS "C. O. D."

Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go per Express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers, not desiring this mode of carriage, should be accompanied by the cash.

In February we publish a list of *Gladiolus and Spring Bulbs*, and in September a Catalogue of *Dutch Bulbous Roots*.

NOTICE.

Write orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post-Office Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed not large. Address,

J. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 John Street, New York.

Whenever our customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable Seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for Seeds. We would advise making an early test of Seeds, by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in the Catalogue, concerning each variety of Seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture, in and around New York. For more Northern and Southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, &c., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves.

WARRANTIES.

Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seeds, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of the conditions necessary to germination than from the bad quality of the seeds themselves. These conditions are: A proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in a proper condition, and present no mechanical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to form a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it; and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination; Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off, in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether; besides these, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, *that while we exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds pure and reliable, we sell no Seeds with warranty, express or implied, in any respect, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once.*

JAMES M. THORBURN, }
F. W. BRUGGERHOF. }

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John St., N. Y.

NEW AND SELECTED STRAINS IN VEGETABLES.

- BEANS, Low's Champion.** *A new Bush Bean, very productive, of fine flavor, and entirely stringless; being of vigorous growth, the pods are kept from the ground, which keeps them from being mildewed, they are large and long, and contain from five to eight beans each.* Per quart..... \$0 75
- BEANS, New Early Lima.** *This Lima Bean is said to be ten days earlier than the other varieties, with plump but short pods and quite prolific, making it a valuable sort in localities north of New York.* Per quart..... 75
- BEANS, "King of the Garden," Lima Bean.** *(Pedigree stock). Very vigorous growth, very productive and one of the largest beans and pod in cultivation.* Per quart... 1 00
- CABBAGE, "Chou de Burghley."** *Quite a distinct novelty of last year from Germany, in appearance like a pointed Wakefield, but by cutting in two parts, the interior will be found filled with miniature cauliflowers, and resembles it in flavor.* Per packet... 25
- CORN, Sweet "Northern Pedigree."** *This by a careful selection for a number of years has become one of the earliest, sweetest and most productive of any we have ever had, is quite dwarf, the ears are small, but generally grow not less than two on a stalk.* Per quart..... 40
- LETTUCE, American Oak-Leaved.** *Is described as having leaves light green, slightly crimped or curled, set very close and forming a compact head, fine mild flavor and very tender.* Per lb. \$4 00; Per oz..... 40
- MELON, Bird's New Cantelope.** *The flesh is thick, light green, fine flavor, said to be a cross between Montreal and Bayview, quite early, large size and keeps well.* Per oz. 40
- MELON, "Golden Perfection."** *A new highly perfumed melon of exquisite flavor from Italy, introduced by us last season; very sugary, moderate size, slightly oblong, fine netted skin and golden yellow flesh.* Per oz..... 40
- MUSTARD, "Tuberous Rooted."** *With a root similar and in taste to a Turnip; quite hardy; the leaves for salad can be cut down through the season, and can be eaten with a good relish.* Per oz..... 25
- PEAS, "Small French."** *The "Petit Pois" used by the French in canning; last season we imported the stock of which this is the product raised by us here.* Per quart..... 50
- PEPPER, "Procopp's New Giant."** *With very large, glossy scarlet fruit, very fleshy, being from seven to eight inches in length by four to five in breadth, flesh is mild and half an inch thick.* Per packet..... 25
- POTATO, "The Thorburn."** *See page 32.*
- RADISH, "Beckert's Chartier."** *This new long Radish is described by the originator, as deep crimson at the top, varying into a delicate pink to the middle, and thence down it shades to a pure waxy white, the quality is unsurpassed.* Per lb., \$4 00; Per oz.. 40

NEW STRAINS IN VEGETABLES.—Continued.

SALSIFY, "Mammoth Sandwich Island." *This variety originated in the Sandwich Islands, and grown here, it is of enormous size, being at least twice as large as the ordinary French sort, it is very tender and delicious, and resembles a good sized parsnip. Per lb., \$4.00; Per oz.....*

SQUASH, "French Olive." *The shape and color is exactly that of an Olive, attaining a weight of from six to ten lbs., the skin is smooth and very thin, the flesh thick, firm and of a golden yellow; the quality not surpassed. Per lb., \$2.50; per oz.....*

TURNIP, "Southern Prize." *Was raised from the original stock; and for the table or cattle it has no equal, flesh white, form oblong, growing two-thirds in the ground, keeps till late in Spring without becoming spongy. It is perfectly hardy. Per lb., \$1.00; per oz.....*

TOMATO, "Improved Queen." *The largest solid bright red Tomato, yet introduced, we confidently recommend it for the Family, Trucker or Canner. Per packet.....*

TOMATO "Livingston's Beauty." *Described by the raiser as Large fruited, glossy crimson, with a tinge of purple lighter than "Acme" which it resembles, ripening about the same time; very productive. Per packet.....*

TOMATO, "Bronze Foliage" Trophy. *A most careful selection of Trophy with dark metallic bronze leaves, quite distinct. Per packet.....*



Thorburn's Fine French Lawn Grass.

A special mixture for Grass plots, Tennis Courts, &c. 25c per quart; 75c ½ peck; \$1.25 per peck; \$4.50 per bush.

Central Park Lawn Grass.

Per bushel, . . . \$3.50.

CEREALS.

		per Bushel.	per Quart.
Barley. Scotch Chevalier.....		\$1 50	\$0 15
Common.....		1 25	15
Buckwheat. Silver Hull.....		1 50	15
Common.....		1 25	15
Corn. (All Northern raised sorts).....	per Bushel Shelled.	per Ear.	per Quart.
Early White Canada (Flint).....	\$2 00	\$0 05	\$0 15
R. I. Pedigree (Long White Flint).....	3 50	5	15
White Pearl (Dent).....	2 00	5	15
Pride of New England (Medium size White Flint).....	2 00	5	15
Long White Flint.....	2 00	5	15
R. I. Cap or White Flint top over.....	2 50	5	15
Blunt's Prolific, valuable sort for fodder.....	1 75	5	15
Thoroughbred White Flint, distinct from all others, producing ears of remarkable length, cob very small, and kernels large and broad. It is of such spreading habit that not more than one kernel should be allowed to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breath of blade, and smallness of stalk recommended it as a fodderplant, while for ensilage purposes it is the most valuable variety now grown.			
	2 00	5	15
Longfellow (Yellow Flint).....	2 50	5	15
Yellow Dutton (Flint).....	2 00	5	15
Long Yellow (Flint).....	2 00	5	15
Early Yellow Canada (Flint).....	2 00	5	15
Leaming Yellow (Dent).....	2 00	5	15
Golden Beauty (Dent).....	2 00	5	15
Pride of the North (Dent).....	2 00	5	15
Top over Yellow Flint, (very early sort, with remarkably small stalks).....	2 50	5	20
Angel of Midnight, (very early yellow Flint).....	3 00	10	20
Virginia Horse tooth for fodder.....	1 25		
		per bushel of 32 lbs.	per Quart.
Oats. Triumph.....		\$1 25	\$0 15
Welcome.....		1 25	15
White Probsteler.....		1 00	10
Mold's Enobled (Black).....		1 25	15
Clydesdale.....		per bushel of 40 lbs...	2 00
		per bushel.	
Rye. Eastern White.....		1 75	15
Common.....		1 25	10
Wheat. Martin's Amber (Winter).....		1 75	15
Hybrid Mediterranean (Winter).....		1 75	15
Armstrong or Landreth (Winter).....		1 75	15
N. Y. Spring Wheat.....		1 75	15

Miscellaneous Seeds and Seeds of Economical Plants.

Asperula odorata (Waldmeister).—This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine Wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maidenauk*. 2 pkt. 10 cents.

Beans (common Horse Beans) per 100 lbs., \$8.00. Per lb., 10 cents.
Soja hispida (Soja Bean).—Resembling a bean, the haulm is stiff and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth oval minkben colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather, very valuable for the South for either man or beast. per 100 lbs., \$15.00; per lb., 20 cents.

Broom Corn (Long Brush Evergreen).—Broom Corn succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp. Very sensitive to cold. per bush., \$4.00; per qt., 25 cents.

Improved Dwarf. 4.00; " 25 "

(California Golden Long Bush).—Grows from 12 to 14 ft. high. 4.00; " 25 "

Broom Scotch (*Genista scoparia*).—The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in Winter, it is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.

Caper Tree (*Capparis spinosa*). per paper, 25 cents.

Caterpillars.—A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads. per paper, 10 cents.

Chicory Seeds. Large rooted, a perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in Autumn or Spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted, and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating Coffee, per oz., 10 cents; per lb., \$1.00.

Cotton, Sea Island. per 100 lbs., \$10; per lb., 15 cents.

Tennessee Upland. " " 10; " 15 "

Cow Peas adapted to Southern localities and valuable as a fodder plant per bush, \$2.50; per qt. 15 cents

Dhaura (Guinea Corn) See Sorghum

Esparto Grass (*Stipa tenacissima*).—The *Stipa tenacissima* is the true Esparto Grass extensively, grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. per oz., \$1.00.

Fenugreek.—An annual plant, and very fragrant. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green, per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.

Flax Seed per bushel, \$3.50; per qt. 25 cents.

Furze, (*Ulex Europæus*). The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in Winter, grows well in sandy soils. per lb., 50 cents, per oz., 10 cents.

Gulzotia oleifera an annual from Abyssinia, the seed from which oil is extracted. per lb. 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.

Op Seed per oz. \$1.00.

Seed, *Indigofera tinctoria* per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

- Jute Seed.**—An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making the coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed. A coarse kind of wearing apparel is also made of it. It is cultivated quite extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now extensively sown in our Southern States. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires *no* cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth any and all weeds. May also be sown broadcast, from six or seven pounds to the acre,
per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15 cents.
- Lentils,** best imported. Succeed best in dry sandy soil, a leguminous annual, the seeds are valuable for pigeons and also largely used for soups..... per 100 lbs., \$9.00; per lb., 20 cents.
- Liquorice** (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) in pods. A perennial plant, the roots of which furnish the Liquorice of commerce per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 25 cents.
- Lupins, Blue**—Used for about the same purpose as the yellow variety..... per 100 lbs. \$10; per lb., 20c.
- Lupins, White**—One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is an excellent manure for orange and olive trees..... per 100 lbs., \$10.00; per lb., 20 cents.
- Lupins, Yellow**—Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil; and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a manure, per 100 lbs., \$10.00..... per lb., 20 cents.
- Madder** (*Rubia tinctoria*)—A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a very good green fodder..... per lb., 75 cents.
- Madia sativa**—An annual plant producing good sheep pasturage, valuable in dry and warm soil.
per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.
- Osage Orange** (*Maclura aurantiaca*) for Hedges..... $\frac{1}{2}$ qt., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$7.00.
- Pearl Millet** (*Penicillaria spicata*)—A valuable fodder plant for the South. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre..... per lb., 30 cents.
- Peas, Canada Field.** Valuable for Northern climates, for cattle feeding $\frac{1}{2}$ qt. 15 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.50
- Poppy, Opium**—Its seed furnishes about 35% of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting, and illuminating. May be sown in Spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. It is also cultivated for Opium..... per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.50.
- Ramie** (*Urtica tenacissima*)—A perennial plant producing a very fine thread called "Tschou ma." The Chinese make a fine soft cloth of it, called A-poo or Summer-cloth. It requires a deep, rich soil, and succeeds best in the South..... per oz., \$1.50.
- Ramie, Urtica nivea.**—(Silvery China Grass). This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the South for its fibre. The seed should be germinated by sowing it on cotton, floating in a tub of luke warm water, transferring it to a bed, well screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way, and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start from every joint and in every direction, completely covering the field in a short time per lb., \$3.00; per oz., \$0.75.
- Reana luxurians** (*Teosinte*)—A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth, Indian Corn. Well adapted for all of our Southern States..... per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 25 cents.
- Scurvy Grass**—(*Cochlearia officinalis*) used as Pepper Grass $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25 cents.
- Seradella**—A fine fodder, of good quality, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep..... per lb., 30 cents.
- Snails**—Used the same as Caterpillars..... $\frac{1}{2}$ paper, 10 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

Sorghum—Rural branching, (also called "millo maize" in some sections). This differs from all other Sorghums. Its great merit and distinction is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor, thrives in the hottest and driest localities
per 100 lbs., \$15; per lb., 25 cents

"	White seeded, Dhoura or Guinea Corn	"	15	"	25	"
"	Amber Sugar Cane	"	8	"	15	"
"	Honduras " "	"	12	"	15	"
"	Stewart's Hybrid "	"	12	"	15	"
"	Chinese " "	"	15	"	25	"
"	Red Imphee	"	12	"	15	"

" **Halepense** (Johnson Grass) one of our most valuable southern fodder plants and only recently discovered to be perfectly hardy in New Jersey. It is a rapid growing perennial on rich soils it may be cut from three to four times in a season, The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September at the rate of 25 lbs. to the acre. per 100 lbs., \$18.00; per lb., 25 cents.

Spurry (*Spergula arvensis*)—Small annual plant, succeeding best in sandy soil. It can be used in a green state, or for hay. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on this is considered of a superior quality in Belgium and Holland. It serves a useful purpose, growing luxuriantly on indifferent land. Should be sown early in spring, 15 lbs. to the acre. per 100 lbs. \$12; per lb. 18 ct.

Sun Flower, Large Russian. per qt., 25 cents; per bushel, \$3.50.

Teasels, Fuller's—The heads, furnished with sharp, barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. They require a good deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. In the South they may be sown in the Fall. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms per 100 lbs., \$15 per lb., 20 cents

Teosinte, see Reana luxurians.

Tobacco Seed—Connecticut Seed Leaf. per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 30 cents.

"	Florida	"	3.00	"	30	"
"	Imported Havana.	"	4.00	"	40	"
"	James River Virginia	"	3.00	"	30	"
"	Hester Virginia	"	3.00	"	30	"
"	Kentucky	"	3.00	"	30	"
"	Maryland	"	3.00	"	30	"
"	Ohio	"	3.00	"	30	"
"	Ruffled Leaf Virginia	"	3.00	"	30	"
"	Turkish.	"	3.00	"	30	"
"	Missouri	"	3.00	"	30	"
"	Pennsylvania	"	3.00	"	30	"
"	Yellow Prior	"	3.00	"	30	"
"	One Sucker Virginia	"	3.00	"	30	"
"	Virginia Seed Leaf	"	3.00	"	30	"

Vetches, Spring—Sown broadcast like Wheat or Barley, and sometimes mixed with Oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for Peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with Wheat Flour for making bread. per bushel, \$3.50; per qt., 25 cents

Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica*)—A native of our Northern and Western States. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated land. Stock of all description are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. per lb., 35 cents

Worms—Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars per paper 10 cents

1874 ANNUAL CATALOGUE

—OF—

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.'S

SEEDS

—ETC., ETC.—

You will notice that our prices are quoted at the New York lowest figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage, for which add 16 cents per pound.

See page 52 of this Catalogue for complete assortments of VEGETABLE SEEDS of approved and choice Sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.

VEGETABLES.

ARTICHOKE—ARTICHAUT—*Alcachofa*—Artichode.



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

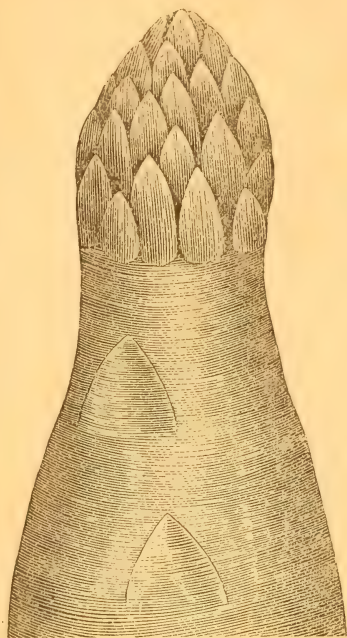
	per oz.	per lb.
15 French Green Globe.....	\$0.30	\$3.00
16 Large Green Naples, <i>fine</i>	75	
18 Largest Paris.....	75	

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and, when large enough, transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in Spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable and easily grown, thriving in any situation, provided the heads are cut off and used as fast as they get ready; if left to ripen on the plant they exhaust it, and no more are produced

at season. When cut regularly they are produced in succession for a long time. Heads are fit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand; hence the indifferent opinion entertained of this vegetable through these being cooked after they have passed the proper stage, when they are tender and delicious.

ASPARAGUS—**ASPERGE**—*Esparrago*—*Spargel*.

	per oz.	per lb.
20 French Argenteuil.....	20 cts.	\$1.50
24 Conover's Colossal.....	10 cts.	.50
" 2 year old roots, per 1000 \$8; per 100 \$1.00		



ASPARAGUS.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. Radish or Lettuce seed may be mixed with it, so as to mark the rows readily, and allow the weeds to be destroyed as soon as they appear. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one year old plants should be set out in the Spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches or more deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand, or sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well under-drained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the row. Set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in the Autumn, we recommend a top dressing of at least six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set four feet apart one way and one and a half the other, which will allow the use of a horse and cultivator to keep the weeds under. Every Fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the Spring forked in. In localities away from the seacoast, a dressing of coarse salt given in Spring, at the rate of two pounds to the square yard, will be found very beneficial.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS—*Fève de Marais*—*Haba*—*Große Bohnen*.

	per bus.	per qt.		per bus.	per qt.
27 Early Mazagan.....	\$5 00	25	31 Sword Long Pod.....	\$5 00	25
29 Broad Windsor.....	5 00	25	33 Green Nonpareil.....	5 00	25

KINDS.—No. 27 is the earliest; Nos. 29 and 31 are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

DWARF or SNAP BEANS—*HARICOTS NAINS*—*Frijoles*—*Krup-Bohnen*.

	per bus.	per qt.		per bus.	per qt.
34 French Emile.....	\$5 00	30	42 Early Improved Valentine..	\$5 00	40
36 Ne Plus Ultra.....	5 00	30	43 Negro Long Pod.....	4 00	25
37 Canadian Wonder.....	6 00	40	45 Early Mohawk.....	4 00	25
38 Best of All.....	6 00	40	48 Early China.....	3 50	25
39 Fulmer's Early.....	5 00	30	50 Early Dun Colored.....	4 00	25
41 Early Valentine.....	4 00	25	53 Early Rachel.....	4 50	25

Dwarf or Snap Beans.—Continued.

	per bus.	per qt.
55 Early Yellow 6 Weeks.....	\$4 00	\$0 25
59 Long do do	4 00	25
64 Black Wax.....(yellow pod).	5 50	30
66 White Wax..... " "	5 50	30
67 New Date Wax.... " "	6 00	40
68 Ivory Pod Wax..... " "	7 00	40
69 Golden Wax..... " "	8 00	40
71 Crystal Wax..... " "	6 00	40
72 Lemon Pod Wax ... " "	6 00	40
73 Golden Butter Wax. " "	6 50	40
75 Flageolet Wax Red.....	7 00	40
77 " White.....	5 50	30
81 " Improved Green.....	6 00	30
82 Wonder of France, <i>green pod and</i> <i>bean</i>	6 50	40
90 Refugee or 1,000 to 1.....	4 00	25
90a Golden Refugee.....	4 00	25
91 Galega.....	4 50	25
92 Mexican Tree Bean.....	4 00	30
93 White Valentine.....	5 00	30
94 White Prussian Sugar.....	4 50	25
95 White Scimeter.....	4 50	25
96 Jeffries Round Pod White, <i>fine</i> ..	6 00	40
97 White Kidney.....	4 00	25
99 White Marrow.....	3 00	25

**Wonder of France Beans.**

KINDS.—Nos. 36, 41, 42, 59, 64 and 67 are 36 for green and 64 for yellow pod are best.

**White Scimeter Beans.**

the earliest. No. 45 the most hardy. Nos. No. 90, 91 and 96 also for late, and best for pickling. Nos. 64 to 75 are the Dwarf Wax varieties, with yellow, transparent pods. Nos. 75, 77 and 81 are the celebrated Flageolet Beans of the French; and although used as a string bean they are superior only as a shell variety, cooked precisely as the Lima they are delicious.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and two feet apart; drop the Beans three inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than two inches deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS—*HARICOTS A RAMES*—*Frijole de bejuco*—

Stangen-Bohnen.

	per bus.	per qt.		per bus.	per qt.
115 Horticultural or Speck- led Cranberry.....	\$6 00	\$0 40	127 Southern Prolific.....	\$6 00	\$0 40
118 Dutch Case Knife.....	6 50	40	129 Scarlet Runner.....	6 50	40
125 White Cranberry.....	7 00	40	131 Early White Lima.....	16 00	75
			133 Large White Lima.....	8 00	40

Pole or Running Beans.—*Continued.*

	per bush.	per qt.		per bush.	per qt.
134 Challenger Lima	\$12 00	\$0 60	162 Black Wax (yellow pod)	\$7 00	\$0 40
135 King of the Garden Limas	16 00	1 00	167 Giant Red Wax	9 00	50
137 Small White Lima	9 00	50	169 White Algerian	8 00	40
139 Speckled Large Lima . . .	16 00	75	171 Transylvania Butter . . .	9 00	50
141 Large Red Lima	16 00	75	173 Mont d'or	8 00	40
153 White Dutch Runner . .	7 00	40	179 French Yard Long (cu- rious and fine)		1 25

KINDS.—Nos. 115, 118, 162, and 169 are best for Snaps, and Nos. 129, 133, 134 and 135 the best for Shell Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May for all except Limas, to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will make about 100 hills, allowing four to five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles, eight to ten feet long, should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

BEET—**BETTERAVE**—*Remolacha*—*Runkelrüben*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
195 Extra Early Dark Egyptian	\$0 75	10	214 Early Blood Turnip	\$0 60	10
197 Extra Early Eclipse	1 00	10	215 Bastian's Blood Turnip . .	60	10
206 Dewing's Extra Early	75	10	220 Early Yellow Turnip	75	15
212 Early Bassano	60	10	229 Long Smooth Blood	60	10

KINDS OF WHICH THE LEAVES ONLY ARE USED AS SPINACH.

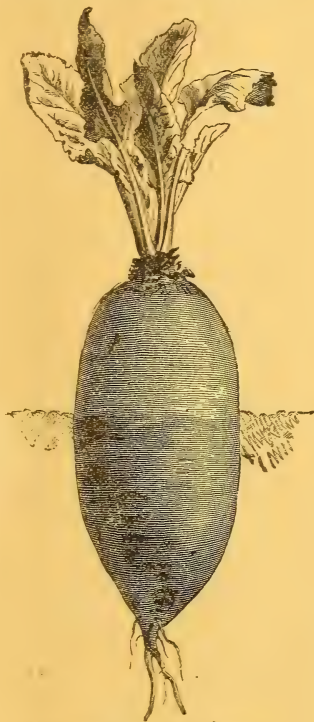
	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
240 Ne Plus Ultra (<i>dark foliage</i>)	\$1 00	15	248 Yellow Ribbed Chilian . . .	\$1 50	20
241 Crown Prince (<i>deep red</i>)	1 50	20	249 Crimson Veined Brazilian .	1 00	15
242 Victoria (<i>metallic-red</i>) . . .	2 00	20	250 Golden " "	1 00	15
243 Dell's (<i>Black-leaved</i>)	1 25	20	251 Scarlet " "	1 00	15
247 Scarlet Ribbed Chilian . .	1 50	20			

KINDS.—Nos. 195, 197, 206 and 215 are the earliest and best, if used when young. We recommend for early Summer use Nos. 195 and 215, for General and Winter use; Nos. 214 and 229 also, for Late and Winter crops. Nos. 240 to 251, for ornament, are fine for borders or edgings on account of their brilliant foliage, which are also fine for cooking as Spinach.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be a light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

BEET—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, Etc.

		lb.	oz.
260	Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel	40	10
263	Long Red " "	40	10
271	Yellow Globe " "	40	10
272	Kinver's Yellow Globe " "	40	10
274	Red Globe " "	40	10
278	Yellow Ovoid " "	40	10
280	Golden Tankard " "	50	10
283	Mammoth Long Red.. " "	50	10
284	Mammoth Golden.... " "	1 25	15
290	White Sugar.....	40	10
293	Vilmorin's Imp. Sugar.....	75	10
298	Lane's Imp. Sugar.....	50	10

**Yellow Tankard Mangel.****Mammoth Red Mangel.**

KINDS.—Nos. 260 to 284 inclusive are for feeding cattle. Nos. 290, 293 and 298, for making sugar from, as well as for cattle feeding.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich manure. Sow in May and June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. A celebrated cultivator advises to sow

in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 100 lbs. Blood Guano, 200 lbs., Bone Flour and 400 lbs. Salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs dig the crop. But, in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation. Cover at first with a piece of canvas, and, as the cold increases, this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

BORAGE—**BOURRACHE**—*Borrajá*—*Borretch*.

℥ ounce, 15 cents; ℥ lb., \$1.00.

The young leaves of this Annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad or boiled as Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*.

CULTURE.—Sow in the Spring, in light soil, and transplant to shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

BROCCOLI—**BROCOLI**—*Brocoli*—*Spargelsohl*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
300 Early White.....	\$3 00	\$0 30	308 White Cape.....	\$6 00	\$0 60
302 Early Purple.....	3 00	30	310 White Sprouting.....	3 00	30
304 Early Walcheren.....	7 00	60	312 Sulphur-Colored.....	3 00	30
306 Early Purple Cape (fine)	4 00	40	314 Chappel's Cream.....	3 00	30

KINDS.—The above are the sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally. We recommend No. 306 as the most certain.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil.



Brussels Sprouts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—**CHOUX DE BRUXELLES**

—*Berza de Brusels*—*Rosentohl*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.
316 Best French, or Roseberry.....	\$2 00	\$0 20
318 Improved Dwarf	2 50	25

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows. In gardens both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are without exception the very best winter vegetables that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprout is that it is as hardy as the common curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted frost soon destroys the large heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprouts; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sort which cooks prefer; they strip off their outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally good.

BURNET—**PIMPERNELE DE JARDIN**—*Pimpernella*—*Pimpernell*.

324 Garden, 10 cents per ounce.....\$1.00 per pound.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. The leaves have a warm, piquant taste for salads and soups.

CABBAGE—CHOU—*Berza de repollo*—Rohi.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
329 Etampes, (very fine)...	\$2 00	\$0 20	412 Large Late Drumhead.	\$3 00	\$0 30
335 Thorburn's Cocanut...	2 50	25	415 Large Fine Flat Dutch.	3 00	30
356 Early York.....	1 50	20	418 Silver Leaf Drumhead.	3 00	30
365 Early Jersey Wakefield.	4 00	40	419 Late Mountain.....	3 00	30
369 Early Winningstadt ...	1 50	20	421 Fotler's Brunswick....	2 50	25
380 Early Dwarf Savoy.....	1 50	20	427 Filder Kraut	2 00	20
384 Small Early Ulm Savoy	1 50	20	448 Drumhead Savoy	3 00	30
399 Large Early York	1 50	20	450 Southern Green Glazed	2 00	25
401 Improved Early Summer	4 00	40	460 Red Solid (for pickling).	2 00	20
403 Early Flat Dutch.....	3 50	35			

KINDS.—Nos. 329, 356 and 365 are the earliest. Nos. 369, 401 and 403 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend No. 401. Nos. 412 and 415 are the well-known Winter varieties. Nos. 412, 415 and 418 are the best for main crop. No. 448 is the best for family use.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbages should be a rich heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early Spring sow in Fall, not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the Spring instead of heading, and in a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in Spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart



Improved Early summer Cabbage.

one way, and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbages need the room. For late or Winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with horse and cultivator. To prevent the Turnip Flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slacked lime over them as soon as they appear above ground. Lime or bone-dust make excellent fertilizers for this crop if sown and harrowed in lightly before the plants are set out.

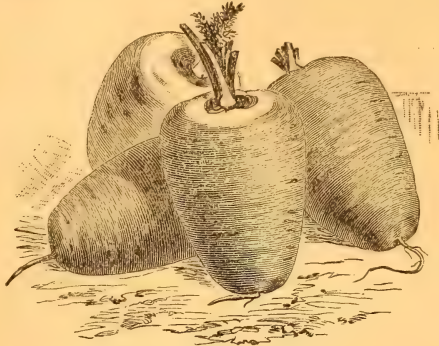
CARDOON—CARDON—*Cardo*—Cardon.

465 Large Solid, 40 cents per ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups, and stews.

CARROT—CAROTTE—Zanahoria—Möhren.

		£ lb.	\$ oz.
469	Extra Early Forcing.....	\$1 25	\$0 15
473	Early Scarlet Horn.....	1 00	10
476	Half Long, pointed.....	1 00	10
479	" " stump rooted.....	1 00	10
480	" " " Nantes strain.....	1 00	10
482	" " " Guerande strain, <i>very thick</i>	1 50	15
483	" " " Carentan, (<i>coreless</i>).....	1 00	15
484	" " " Luc.....	1 00	10
484a	" " Danvers.....	1 00	10
	485 Best Long Orange....	75	10
	489 Altringham.....	75	10
	493 Long White.....	60	10

**Guerande Carrot.**

KINDS.—For the earliest and latest crops No. 469. It is very tender and fine for the table, and may be sown from April to August. Nos. 476, 482, 483, 484, and 485 are the best for the main crop. No. 485 is particularly recommended for stock; sow two pounds to the acre.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 469 as early as the ground can be worked; or for late crop, until latter part of July; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to 1st of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop six

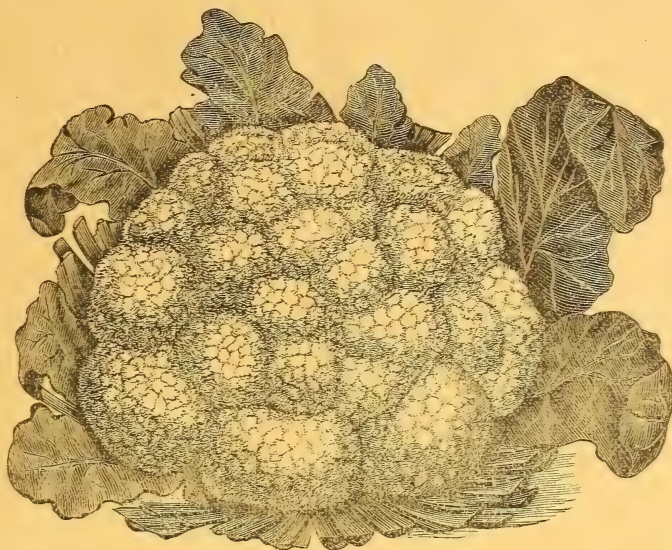
to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop; fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

CAULIFLOWER—CHOU-FLEUR—Coliflor—Blumentohl.

		£ lb.	\$ oz.
499	Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.. ½ pkt., 50c.....		\$9 00
503	Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	\$30 00	2 00
504	Early Snowball, ½ pkt., 25c.....		5 00
504a	Gilt Edge Snowball, <i>for general crop</i> , ½ pkt., 25c.....		6 00
505	Early Paris.....	10 00	75
506	French Imperial.....	10 00	75
507	Large Algiers.....	12 00	1 00
509	Early London.....	5 00	50
512	Thorburn's Nonpareil.....	6 00	50
513	Half Early Dwarf French.....	6 00	50
514	Stadtholder.....	6 00	50
517	Walcheren.....	6 00	50
522	Late London.....	5 00	50
524	Lenormand's short stem.....	8 00	60

KINDS.—Nos. 499, 503 and 504 will be found the finest varieties for early, and Nos. 499 and 504 for forcing. Nos. 504a, 507 and 512 for late. No. 524 is also highly recommended.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April, the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage.



Thorburn's Gilt Edge Snowball Cauliflower,
FOR GENERAL CROP.

CELERY—*CELERI*—*Apio*—*Cellerie*.

	³ / ₄ lb.	³ / ₄ oz.		³ / ₄ lb.	³ / ₄ oz.
528 Improved White Plume	\$10 00	\$1 00	544 Dwarf Crimson	\$2 50	\$0 25
529 Perfection Heartwell	10 00	1 00	547 Sandringham Dwf White	1 50	20
530 Golden Heart	3 00	30	549 Giant White Solid	2 50	25
531 Boston Dwarf	3 00	30	553 Celeriac, or Turnip rooted	1 25	20
533 Crawford's Half Dwarf	3 00	30	554 " Thorburn's Giant	4 00	40
534 Walnut Ivory	4 00	40	555 " New Apple	1 25	20

KINDS.—Nos. 529, 530, 533, and 549 are the best sorts for family use. We recommend No. 528 for early and No. 529 for main crop. These two sorts are also best for market gardeners. Nos. 553 and 554 we particularly recommend the latter.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked. In drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and left to grow till wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the North, and a month or six weeks later in the Southern States, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches. We say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil, (as must be done in a deep trench,) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three, or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the Winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches of space on the outside of the first and last row. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure.

The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times ; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart or center of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for Winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in the rows. The weeding is done by horse power, and the earthing or banking up is mostly done by the plow and the spade. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set closely together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants to carry off all surface water. When severe cold weather comes on, cover with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on the top to keep out the moisture. The covering must be put on gradually, else there will be danger of heating, and consequent decay. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the Winter. If left in the beds where grown, they should be protected by a heavy coat of leaves, straw, &c. The Turnip rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.



Curled Chervil.

CHERVIL—CERFEUIL—*Perifollo*—Benjenlauch.

559 Curled.....15c. 7¹/₂ oz., \$1.00 7¹/₂ lb.

563 Tuberous20c. 7¹/₂ oz., 2.50 7¹/₂ lb.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

CHICORY.

Common or Wild.—"Barbe de Capucin," a salad much used in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in Autumn into sand in a cellar, the shoots, which will come up soon, form the *Barbe de Capucin*. Per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10c.

Whitloof.—Sow in June; plant the roots one inch apart, from October to the closing of the ground, in rows eight inches apart, in a trench one foot deep, cut off the leaves. Cover the roots with well-sifted soil eight inches thick, and the whole with a good layer of dung two to three feet thick, more or less, according to the temperature and the quickness of growth required: the Whitloof will be produced three weeks afterwards in the intermediate cover of soil. Excellent as a salad as well as a cooked vegetable. Per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10c.

Large rooted Magdeburg.—roots of this variety are used for the Chicory of commerce. Per lb. \$0 75c.; per oz. \$0 10c.

COLLARDS—CHOU-CABU—*Cabu*—Blätterfohl.

568 Georgia Grown, 15 cents 7¹/₂ oz.; \$1 25 7¹/₂ lb.

CULTURE.—Sow seeds as for Cabbage, in June, July, and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS— MACHE—*Macha o Valerianilla*—*Stechsalat*.

	per lb.	per oz.
572 Large Seeded.....	\$1.00	\$0.10
575 Small Seeded.....	1.00	10
576 Green Cabbaging.....	1.50	20
577 Lettuce Leaved.....	1.50	20

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter cover thinly with clean straw or leaves. A delicious hardy salad.



Corn Salad.

CORN—MAIS—Maiz—Mais.**Extra Early, Sweet or Sugar.**

	per Ear.	per Quart.	per Bushel.
580 Northern Pedigree.....	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$5 00
581 Marblehead.....	5	20	4 00
582 Minnesota.....	5	20	4 00
583 Perry's Hybrid.....	5	30	5 00
585 Narragansett.....	5	20	4 00
587 Dolly Dutton.....	5	20	4 00
590 Extra Early Adams (Not Sugar).....	5	20	4 00

Early, Sweet or Sugar.

593 Tom Thumb.....	5	20	4 00
599 Crosby's.....	5	20	4 00
604 Early Dwarf.....	5	20	4 00
608 Pee & Kay.....	5	20	4.00

Second Early or Intermediate, Sweet or Sugar.

611 Moore's Concord.....	5	20	4 00
612 Amber Cream.....	5	20	4 00
614 Large Excelsior.....	5	20	4 00
616 Squantum.....	5	20	4 00
617 Early Adams (Not a Sugar Corn).....	5	20	4 00

General Crop, Sweet or Sugar.

618 Asylum.....	5	20	4 00
620 Triumph.....	5	20	4 00
622 Hickox Improved.....	5	20	4 00
626 Stowell's Evergreen.....	5	20	4 00

Late, Sweet or Sugar.

630 Black Mexican.....	5	20	4 00
634 Ne Plus Ultra.....	5	30	5 00
640 Late Mammoth.....	5	20	4 00
644 Egyptian.....	5	20	4 00

KINDS.—Nos. 580, 581, 582, and 585, are the very earliest. Nos. 593, and 608 for early. No. 612 and 614 for a second early. Nos. 622, 626, 634 and 640 for general and late crop.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

CRESS—CRESSON—*Berro o Mastuerzo*—*Rette*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
698 Curled, or Pepper Grass	\$0 50	\$0 10	706 True Water Cress...	\$4 00	\$0 40
700 Broad-Leaved	50	10	708 Erfurt Sweet Water Cress...		75
703 Broad-Leaved Winter..	75	10			

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 698 and 700 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 698 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 706 and 708 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be very fine. It also thrives well in hot-beds.



Water Cress.

CUCUMBER—CONCOMBRE—*Pepino*—*Gurten*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
710 Early Russian.....	\$1 00	\$0 10	749 Boston Pickling.....	\$1 00	\$0 10
714 Early Short Green...	1 00	10	754 Tailby's Hybrid.....	1 25	15
718 Early Green Cluster...	1 00	10	757 White Japan.....	1 00	10
720 Early White Spined...	1 00	10	760 Small Gherkin (Burr)...	2 50	25
722 Extra Long White Spined	1 00	10			
725 Improved White Spined	1 00	10			
727 Peerless	1 00	10			
729 Long Green.....	1 00	10			
733 Long Green Turkey...	1 25	15			
740 Extra Long Grecian ..	4 00	40			
743 Green Prolific, pickling	1 00	10			

KINDS.—Nos. 710, 714, 718 and 720 are the earliest. No. 725 is the favorite kind for table use. Nos. 718, 725 and 743 for pickling, and No. 725 also for general use; No. 743 is best for market gardeners or pickle planters, No. 757 is a pure white variety.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow a few seeds in hot-beds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the Fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

CUCUMBER—ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

CONCOMBRE (especes Anglaises) pour couches.

Packets contain from 5 to 15 seeds each, according to sort.

	⌘ pkt.		⌘ pkt.
768 Carter's Tender and True	\$0 25	788 Lord Kenyon's Favorite	\$0 25
770 Duke of Edinburgh	25	790 Prize Fighter	25
772 General Grant	25	795 Goliath	25
774 Giant of Arnstadt	25	797 Telegraph	25
776 Long Gun	25	799 Lynch's Star of the West	25
778 Blue Gown	25	802 Lancashire Witch	25
779 Swan's Neck	25	804 Cuthill's Black Spine	25
785 Noa's Forcing	25	806 Improved Sion House	25

CULTURE.—The above are for growing in hot-beds, or in houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the Winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in November, December, or January, according to the time they are wanted for market, taking care to give plenty of air and water. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground, where bees and other insects have free access to the flowers.

DANDELION—PISSENLIT.

809 French Garden, 20 cents ⌘ ounce; \$2.00 ⌘ pound.

811 Improved Thick-leaved, ⌘ oz. 75 cents.

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early Spring salads. Sow in early Spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to 12 inches. Keep clear of weeds during the Summer, and the ensuing Spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: **A**



Dandelion.

EGG PLANT—AUBERGINE—*Berengena*—Eierpflanze.

	⌘ lb.	⌘ oz.
812 Early Dwarf Purple	\$4 00	\$0 40
815 Long Purple	2 50	25
816 Round Purple	4 00	40
818 Large New York Purple	5 00	50
822 Black Pekin	5 00	50
826 Scarlet Chinese		40
834 Round White		40
835 Long White		40
835a Striped		40

KINDS.—Nos. 812 and 815 are the earliest. No. 818 is the largest and most productive, and best for main crop; No. 822 is of excellent flavor, with ornamental dark colored leaves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot beds, very early in Spring; and transplant when two inches high into a second bed, or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days, if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

ENDIVE—CHICOREE—*Escarola o Endivia*—Endivien.

	per lb.	per oz.
836 Green Curled Winter.....	\$2 00	\$0 20
840 White Curled.....	2 50	25
846 Broad-leaved Escarolle.....	2 50	25

KINDS.—All equally good. No. 836 is the most hardy.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and give a good watering afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of Winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.



Winter Curled Endive.

Ice Plant—FICOIDE GLACIALE.

847 Clean Seed, 50 cents per oz.; per packet, 5 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in Spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. A desirable vegetable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

KALE—CHOU VERT FRISE—*Col*—Blätterkohl.

	per lb.	per oz.
848 Curled Dwarf Green Scotch.....	\$01 00	\$0 10
848a " Tall ".....	1 00	10
849 " Dwarf Green Erfurt.....	1 50	20
851 " Dwarf Brown Curled.....	1 00	10
853 " Mosbach Winter.....	1 00	10
859 " Striped and Variegated, for Garnishing.....	2 50	25
861 " Siberian or German Greens.....	1 00	10
864 Sea Kale.....	3 00	30

KINDS.—From Nos. 848 to 859 are Borecole. No. 864 is a fine vegetable, having the appearance of White Celery, and is cooked the same as Asparagus. No. 861 is used for early Spring Greens.

CULTURE.—Nos. 848 to 859 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. No. 861 sow in September for early Spring Greens. Sow No. 864 early in the Spring in a hot-bed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart in the rows. The rows (if more than one) should be three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the Winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following Spring. The seed may also be sown early in the open border, and transplanted in rows, (as directed above,) as soon as out of the seed leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot-bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched. The plants are blanched either under large pots or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter. An occasional top dressing of salt is beneficial to the plants.



Dwarf Scotch Kale.

KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—*CHOU-RAVE*—*Colinabo*.



White Vienna Kohlrabi.

	per lb.	per oz.
869 Early White Vienna.....	\$2 00	\$0 25
870 " " " <i>extra selected</i>	4 00	40
873 Early Purple Vienna.....	2 50	25
876 Large White or Green.....	1 25	15

KINDS.—No. 869 for early forcing, and also for general crop. This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat; being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips.

LEEK—*POIREAU*—*Puerro*—*Porro*.

	per lb.	per oz.	cents.
879 Best Large Flag Winter.....	\$2 50	25	
883 Large Rouen Winter.....	2 00	25	
885 Large Carenton.....	2 00	25	
886 Large Musselburg.....	2 00	25	



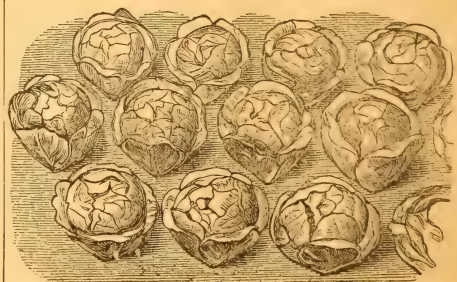
Rouen Leek.

	per lb.	per oz.
888 White Forcing Head....	\$2 50	25
895 Early Curled Simpson...	1 50	20
897 Black Seeded Simpsons	1 50	20
898 American Gathering (fine)	1 25	20
900 Lacinated Beauregard..	1 50	20
905 Tennisball or Boston....	1 25	20
907 Stone Tennisball.....	1 50	20
909 Improved Hanson.....	1 50	20
912 Silver Ball.....	1 50	20
915 Shotwell's Brown Head..	2 00	20
919 White Cabbage.....	1 25	20
927 Golden Stone Head (fine)	2 00	25
929 Prize Head.....	1 00	15
938 Ice Drumhead.....	1 00	15
940 Salamander Head.....	1 50	20
942 Green Fringed.....	1 50	20
945 Large Yellow Butter (Black Seed).....	1 50	20
949 Large Yellow Butter (Grey Seed).....	2 00	20

CULTURE.—Sow very early in Spring, in drills six inches apart, and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before Winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the Spring. No. 885 is very fine; we think all should try it.

LETTUCE—Laitue—*Lechuga*— Salat.

	per lb.	per oz.
953 White Cos (Romaine)....	\$1 50	20
956 Green Cos.....	1 50	20
958 Red Bossin.....	1 50	20
966 American Oak leaved....	4 00	40
967 New Perpetual.....	1 50	20



Golden Stone Head Lettuce.

KINDS.—Nos. 888, 895, 897, 900, 905, and 927 are best for forcing or earliest Spring crop. Nos. 895 and 898 also for succession kinds. Nos. 898, 909, 915, 919, 945, and 966, are fine for main Spring and Summer crops, Nos. 898 and 915 for Fall. Nos. 953 and 956 are also highly recommended, but a little more trouble to raise.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 888, 895, 897 and 905 in hot-beds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except No. 966, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in Winter and early Spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better be grown where sown,

being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hot-bed early in the year and transplanted to a cold frame, so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance.

MARTYNIA—FOR PICKLES.

975 craniolaria $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$0 30 | 976 proboscidea $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$0 30

KINDS.—Both are productive and fine for Pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted.

MELON, MUSK—MELON MUSCADE—*Melon Muscatel*—Rantaluben.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
978 Golden Perfection, <i>highly perfumed golden Nutmeg</i>	3 00	30
980 Golden Netted Gem.....	1 00	15
981 The Surprise.....	1 00	15
983 Fine White Japan.....	1 00	15
986 Fine Nutmeg.....	1 00	15
987 Hackensack.....	1 00	15
989 Long Valparaiso.....	1 00	15
990 Hybrid Bay View.....	1 00	15
992 Orange Christina.....	1 00	15
995 Green Citron.....	1 00	15
998 Jenny Lind.....	1 00	15
1000 Long Green Persian ...	1 00	15
1003 Sill's Hybrid.....	1 00	15
1004 Green Montreal.....	1 00	15
1013 Long Yellow Cantaloup.	1 00	15
1015 Banana Citron, <i>Cucumber shaped and highly perfumed</i>	\$1 50	\$0 20
1016 Pomegranate for Perfume	5 00	50



Golden Perfection Nutmeg Melon.

KINDS.—Nos. 981, 983 and 998 are the earliest varieties. For general and early we recommend Nos. 980 and 981 particularly for northern localities. In addition to these for general crop, we recommend Nos. 986, 989 and 992. No. 978 is a new sort and perhaps the finest ever introduced.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early may be had by sowing in hot-bed on pieces of sod or in pots. The seeds may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses.

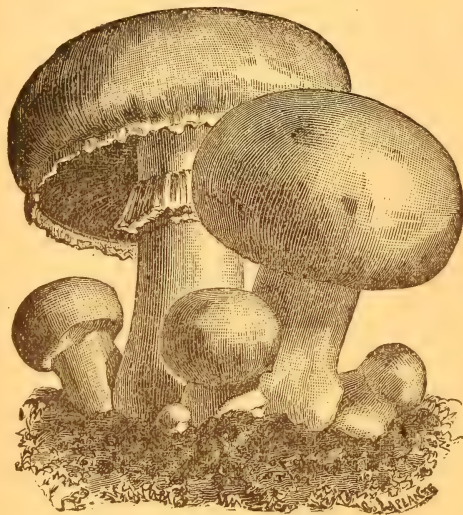
ENGLISH VARIETIES—FOR FRAMES.—*Varieties Anglaises pour couches.*

1028 Invincible Scarlet.. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. ..	\$0 25	1035 Dell's Hybrid..... $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. \$0	25
1033 Tottan Park..... " ..	25	1039 Munroe's Little Heath, "	25
1034 The Squire..... " ..	25		

MELON, WATER—MELON D'EAU—Zandia—Wassermelonen.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1040 Kolb Gem.....	\$1 00	15	1060 Black Spanish.....	\$1 00	15
1040a Pride of Georgia.....	1 00	15	1069 Ice Cream or Mountain		
1041 The Boss.....	1 00	15	Sweet.....	1 00	15
1042 Vick's Early.....	1 00	15	1073 Goodwin's Imperial	1 25	15
1043 Icing.....	1 00	15	1077 White Seeded Ice Cream	1 00	15
1044 Scaly Bark	1 00	15	1080 Apple Seeded.....	2 50	25
1045 Excelsior.....	1 00	15	1092 Phinney	1 00	15
1047 Mammoth Iron Clad....	1 00	15	1095 Southern Rattlesnake...	1 00	15
1050 Sculpt'd Seeded Japan..	1 00	15	1099 Apple Pie Melon, <i>for</i>		
1053 Early Mountain Sprout..	1 00	15	<i>preserves</i>	1 00	10
1057 Cuban Queen.....	1 00	15	1100 Citron, <i>for preserves</i>	1 00	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1042, 1053, 1073 and 1077 are the earliest sorts, and Nos. 1040, 1041, 1043 and 1047 are the finest for general crop. Nos. 1040a, 1057 and 1095 are popular Southern sorts of excellent quality.



Mushroom.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Mushroom, except that they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety.

MUSHROOM SPAWN—BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON—Seta—Champignonbrut.

English Spawn, 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00.

French Spawn, per 3 lb. box, \$1.25.

“ “ in bulk 7 lb. 35c.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of green-houses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50° to 60° can be kept up through Winter. The bed should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it

requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. A bed three to four feet wide and eight inches deep, of any length desired, are the proper proportions, or these may be varied to suit circumstances. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90°, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw, or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. When water is given, it should be at a temperature of about 100°.

MUSTARD—MOUTARDE—*Mostaza*—Senf.

	qt.	oz.
1105 Black	\$0	30
1108 White London.....		40
1109 Chinese Large Cabbage Leaved	lb., 1	00
1109a Tuberous rooted Chinese, <i>new</i>		25

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early Spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For Fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes during Winter, when frost can be partially excluded; No. 1109a is highly recommended as a salad.

NASTURTIUM—CAPUCINE—*Maranuela*—*Nasturtium*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1110 Dwarf Yellow.....	\$2	50 25	1112 Tall Yellow	\$1	25 15
1111 Dwarf Crimson.....	2	50 25	1113 Tall Blood-colored.....	1	25 15

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles, on which to climb for support. If left to trail upon the ground the fruit is apt to be injured. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

OKRA—GOMBO—*Quimbombo*—*Safran*.

	lb.	oz.
1113a New Early Improved Dwarf.....	\$1 00	\$0 15
1114 Dwarf Green	75	10
1116 Long Green.....	75	10
1117 Creole Extra Long Pod White.....	1 50	20

CULTURE.—Sow late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots, or a hot-bed, and transplanted. The pods, when young, are used for soups, stews; and when cold, made into a salad.

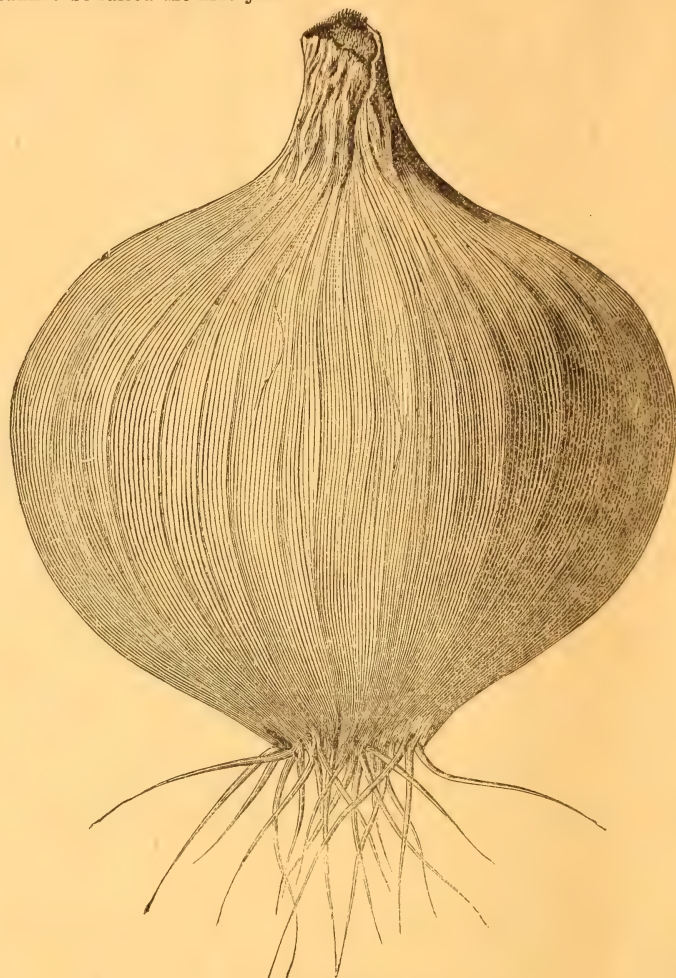
ONION—OIGNON—*Cebolla*—*Zwiebeln*.

		lb.	oz.			lb.	oz.
1119	Pearl, <i>very early white</i>	\$4	00	40	1150	Yellow Globe Danvers.	\$1 00 10
1120	Queen, <i>very early white</i>	3	00	30	1153	Large Yellow Globe...	1 25 15
1123	Large White Tripoli...	2	00	20	1157	Giant Rocca.....	1 50 15
1129	White Portugal.....	3	00	30	1158	Pale Red Bermuda ...	1 50 20
1130	Large White Globe....	3	00	30	1159	Globe Madeira	2 50 25
1132	Early Red Flat.....	1	00	10	1162	Flat Madeira	2 50 25
1135	Large Red Globe....	1	00	10	1165	Welsh (for Salad).....	2 50 25
1138	Large Red Wethersfield	1	00	10	1166	Shallot Seed, per packet,	20
1149	Yellow Danvers.....	1	00	10			

KINDS.—Nos. 1119 and 1120 are small, but the earliest. Nos. 1130, 1135, and 1149 are the best for main crop. Nos. 1120 and 1129 are also best for pickling, but should be sown very thick for this purpose. Nos. 1123 and 1157 are the large Italian Onions, well adapted for all of our Southern latitudes. Nos. 1130, 1135, 1138 and 1153 are the celebrated sorts for market. No. 1165, for early Spring Salad.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. No. 1165 should be sown early in the Fall, and will produce leaves for Salad

early in Spring. Onion Sets and Tops are planted near the surface in drills twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year.



Giant Rocca Onion.

ONION SETS, TOPS, Etc.

Yellow Onion Sets.....	Ⓣ bus., \$4 00	....	Ⓣ peck, \$1 25	...	Ⓣ qt., \$0 25
White Onion Sets.....	" 5 00	....	" 1 50	...	" 25
Red Onion Sets.....	" 4 00	....	" 1 25	...	" 25
Red Top Onions.....	" 4 00	....	" 1 25	...	" 25
Potato Onions.....	" 4 00	....	" 1 25	...	" 25
Shallots.....					25
Garlic Sets.....					50

ORACH, or French Spinach—ARROCHE.

1169 Red.....	⌘ lb., \$1 00	⌘ oz., 15
1173 White.....	" 1 00	" 15

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, cultivate and use like Spinach.

PARSLEY—PERSIL—*Perijil*—*Peterfilie*.

	⌘ lb.	⌘ oz.
1175 Extra Curled.....	\$1 00	10
1178 Moss Curled	1 00	10
1181 Fern Leaved	1 25	15
1183 Plain	60	10
1185 Hamburg or Rooted.....	1 00	10



Extra Curled Parsley.

KINDS.—Nos. 1175 and 1181 are the best for general use. No. 1185 is grown for the roots.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in luke-warm water, and sow early in Spring and until middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in Winter, transplant and set them in a light cellar or cold frame. No. 1185 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots or Parsnips.

PARSNIP—PANAIIS—*Chirivia*—*Pastinake*.

	⌘ lb.	⌘ oz.		⌘ lb.	⌘ oz.
1188 Sutton's Student.....	\$0 60	10	1194 Maltese	\$1 00	10
1190 Guernsey, or Cup.....	60	10	1195 Abbott's Improved.....	1 00	10
1193 Long White.....	60	10	1196 Early Round.....	75	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1188 and 1190 are the standard kinds. No. 1196 is early, but of small size.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.

PEAS—POIS—*Chicaros o Guisantes*—*Erbjen*.

EXTRA EARLY.		Height.	⌘ bus.	⌘ pk.	⌘ qt.
1200 Thorburn's Extra Early Market.....		2½ feet	\$5 00	\$1 50	\$0 25
1201 Rural New Yorker.....		2½ "	6 00	1 75	30
*1202 Laxton's Earliest of All.....		2½ "	6 00	1 75	30
1203 First and Best.....		2½ "	4 50	1 25	25
1205 William the First.....		3 "	5 00	1 50	25
*1210 Alpha, (<i>Extra Early Wrinkled</i>) <i>sow thick</i>		3 "	6 00	1 75	30
1220 Daniel O'Rourke (improved).....		2½ "	4 50	1 25	25
1235 Philadelphia, (<i>extra early</i>).....		3 "	4 50	1 25	25
1236 Small French (Petit Pois).....		2 "	8 00	2 25	50
EARLY.					
1239 Kentish Invicta.....		4 "	4 00	1 25	25
1241 Day's Early Sunrise.....		2 "	5 00	1 50	25
*1245 McLean's Advancer.....		2½ "	5 50	1 50	25
1250 Laxton's Prolific Long Pod.....		4 "	4 00	1 25	25

Peas.—Continued.

	MAIN CROP.	Height.	per bus.	per pk.	per qt.
*1259	Everbearing, <i>sow thin</i>	2½ "	\$6 00	\$1 75	\$0 30
1260	Pride of the Market, <i>sow thin</i>	2 "	8 00	2 25	40
*1262	Prince of Wales.....	3 "	6 00	1 75	30
*1265	Champion of England, <i>sow thick</i>	5 "	4 00	1 25	25
1270	Blue Imperial (fine).....	2½ "	4 00	1 25	25
1285	Tall Sugar (edible pods).....	5 "	7 00	2 00	35
1286	Dwarf " " ".....	3 "	7 00	2 00	35
*1288	Yorkshire Hero, <i>sow thin</i>	2½ "	5 00	1 50	25
*1295	Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow.....	2½ "	6 00	1 75	30



American Wonder Peas.

Peas.—Continued.

		LATE CROP.		Height.	ⷈ bus.	ⷈ pk.	ⷈ qt.
1306	Culverwell's Telegraph.....	4	feet	\$6 00	\$1 75	\$0 30	
*1307	Carter's Telephone.....	4	"	8 00	2 25	40	
1310	White Marrowfat.....	5	"	3 00	75	20	
1315	Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	3	"	2 50	75	20	

DWARF VARIETIES—WITHOUT BRUSH.

*1338	American Wonder (<i>extra early</i>).....	12	inches	6 00	1 75	30	
*1339	Carter's Stratagem, <i>sow thin</i>	18	"	10 00	3 00	50	
*1340	Abundance, (<i>second early</i>) <i>sow thin</i>	18	"	5 00	1 50	25	
1345	McLean's Blue Peter (<i>early</i>).....	8	"	5 00	1 50	25	
*1346	Minimum (<i>extra early</i>).....	6	"	7 00	2 00	35	
*1347	Premium Gem (<i>extra early</i>).....	12	"	5 00	1 50	25	
*1350	McLean's Little Gem (<i>extra early</i>).....	12	"	5 00	1 50	25	
1355	Tom Thumb (<i>extra early</i>).....	12	"	5 00	1 50	25	
1360	Bishop's Dwarf (<i>early</i>).....	12	"	4 00	1 25	25	
1362	Bishop's Long Pod (<i>second early</i>).....	15	"	4 00	1 25	25	

Those marked * are Wrinkled Marrows, and should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all the Peas.

KINDS.—We recommend for the first crop, Nos. 1200, 1201, 1203, 1210, 1220, 1235 and 1236; for second crop Nos. 1239, 1241 and 1245; for general crop, Nos. 1260, 1265, and 1295; for late crops, Nos. 1306 and 1307; for small gardens, Nos. 1338, 1346, 1347 and 1350, No. 1339 is one of the finest intermediate sort, and the Peas should be dropped about six inches apart.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness, by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and four inches deep. In Summer, sow six or eight inches deep. Latter part of August sow again Nos. 1200 or 1220 for Fall crop. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with the rows about the same distance apart.

**Sweet Mountain Pepper.****PEPPER—PIMENT—Pimiento—Pfeffer.**

	ⷈ lb.	ⷈ oz.
1369 Sweet Golden Dawn.....	\$3 00	30
1373 Large Squash.....	4 00	40
1376 Long Cayenne (Red).....	4 00	40
1379 Long Cayenne (Yellow).....	4 00	40
1381 Large Bell.....	3 00	30
1383 New Oxheart, <i>for pickling</i>	4 00	40
1385 New Cranberry.....	4 00	40
1392 Red Cherry.....	3 00	30
1395 Red Chili.....	3 00	30
1396 Yellow Chili.....	4 00	40
1397 Sweet Spanish (for Salad).....	3 50	35
1399 Sweet Mountain (for Mangoes)....	3 00	30

KINDS.—Nos. 1395 and 1396 are the very small sort used for Pepper Sauce. The others are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in March, and when the soil has become warm set out in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.

POTATO—POMME DE TERRE—Patata—Kartoffel.*The prices may vary as the season advances.***EARLY VARIETIES.**

	Bushel.	Barrel.
1399a "The Thorburn." <i>Earliest and best of all.</i>	\$5 00	\$10 00
1400 Beauty of Hebron. <i>Slightly flesh colored skin, with pure white flesh. The best and most popular early variety in cultivation.</i>	2 00	4 00
1401 Clark's No. 1. <i>Resembles Early Rose, but is more productive and earlier.</i> ..	2 00	4 00
1402 Rose Magnum Bonum. <i>Grows to a large size, deep eyes, of fine table quality</i> ..	2 00	4 00
1403 Early Ohio. <i>Very early, seedling of Early Rose.</i>	2 50	5 00
1405 Early Maine. <i>Another seedling of Early Rose.</i>	2 00	4 00
1406 Early Vermont. <i>An old edition of Early Rose, not distinct</i>	2 50	5 00
1407 Mayflower. <i>Snowflake in form and quality, but much earlier. Skin russeted and netted. Very desirable.</i>	2 50	4 50
1408 Watson's Seedling. <i>Belongs to the Rose family, but more productive</i>	2 00	4 00
1409 Vanguard. <i>Very early, similar to Early Rose.</i>	2 00	4 00
1411 Early Sunrise. <i>The true type of Early Rose</i>	2 00	4 00
1412 Hall's Early Peach Blow. <i>Very early and grows to a large size.</i>	2 50	5 00

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

1416 Orange Co. White. <i>Very white flesh and skin. Excellent quality</i>	2 00	4 00
1418 Dunmore. <i>A heavy cropper, and a desirable variety in many respects</i>	2 00	4 00
1419 Queen of the Roses. <i>A new sort, has but few eyes. quality first-class, ripening a little later than Early Rose, which it resembles, except that it is lighter in color—very heavy cropper.</i>	2 00	4 00
1421 Rural Blush. <i>Beautiful blush skin, flesh slightly tinged with pink. Cooks dry. A very heavy yielder.</i>	2 00	4 00
1424 Garfield. <i>A very valuable white variety. Skin very finely netted; giving it a beautiful appearance.</i>	2 00	4 00
1425 Improved White Rose. <i>A very white variety of the Burbank family</i>	2 00	4 00
1426 White Star. <i>White flesh, fine floury texture.</i>	2 00	4 00
1429 St. Patrick. <i>White flesh and skin.</i>	2 00	4 00
1430 Vermont Champion. <i>White flesh and skin, great cropper, best quality</i> ...	2 00	4 00

LATE VARIETIES.

1434a Great Eastern. <i>Introduced by us last season, and proved to be one of the most productive varieties, of first-rate quality; skin and flesh pure white, eyes few, and nearly even with the surface.</i>	2 50	4 50
1435 Dictator. <i>This is also an introduction of ours of last season, and proved all that we claimed; first quality, nearly round sort, and about two weeks later than Great Eastern.</i>	2 50	4 50
1435a Empire State. <i>A new variety introduced last season, wonderfully productive, flesh is very white and floury, skin white and smooth, and most delicate flavor.</i>	2 50	4 50
1436 Burbank Sport. <i>A California production. Is more productive than Burbank and of better quality.</i>	2 00	4 00
1441 Dakota Red. <i>Very fine reddish flesh colored skin and pure white flesh</i>	2 00	4 00
1442 Thorburn's Late Rose. <i>Still retains a fair proportion of its old time popularity. Has lately been improved and given a new lease of life</i>	2 00	4 00
1443 Late Beauty of Hebron. <i>Resembling White Elephant</i>	2 00	4 00
1446 O. K. Mammoth Prolific. <i>As its name indicates is of large size, and productive</i>	2 00	4 00
1450 White Elephant. <i>One of our best, productive and first quality.</i>	2 00	4 00
1451 Red Elephant. <i>Very productive.</i>	2 00	4 00

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure a healthy vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado Potato Beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris Green mixed with about eighty parts of plaster, or, what is better, mix the Paris Green in water, two tablespoonfuls to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Taking care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris Green will settle at the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

PUMPKIN—POTIRON—Calabaza—Große Kürbis.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1475 Large Cheese.....	\$0	75	10	1479 Bright Red Etampes...	\$2 00 20
1476 Early Sugar	75	10		1480 Improved Mammoth ...	3 00 30
1477 Black Negro.....	1 00	10		1483 Connecticut Field, per bushel	\$4 00
1478 Cushaw	75	10			

KINDS.—No. 1475 and 1479 are the best for family use. No. 1480 is very large, some specimens weighing over two hundred pounds. No. 1483 is for stock.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of Spring, among the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

RADISH—RADIS ET RAVE—Rabanos and Rabanitos—Radies und Rettig.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1485*French Breakfast	\$0	60	10	1515 White Summer Turnip...	\$0 75 10
1486*Earliest Roman Carmine Turnip, <i>beautiful</i>	1 50	20		1518*White Strasburg Summer	75 10
1487 Prussian Globe-Shaped Carmine Turnip.....	1 50	20		1520*Yellow Summer Turnip	75 10
1488*Wood's Early Frame ...	60	10		1521 Golden " "	75 10
1490 Deep Scarlet Turnip...	60	10		1523 Purple " "	75 10
1492*Early " " "	60	10		1525 Gray " "	75 10
1494* " " "white tail	60	10		1528*Giant Stuttgart Summer	75 10
1495 " White Turnip....	1 00	10		1530 Black Spanish (Round) .	75 10
1499 Half Long Deep Scarlet	75	10		1533 Black Spanish (Long) ..	75 10
1502 White Olive-shaped....	75	10		1535 White Spanish	75 10
1505*Long Scarlet	60	10		1536*Long Grey Laon Winter	75 10
1507 Long Salmon	60	10		1537*Scarlet Chinese Winter.	1 00 10
1508*Beckert's Chartier, Long	4 00	40		1539 California Mammoth (Large White Winter)	1 00 10
1509 Long Purple.....	75	10		1540 Raphanus Caudatus, or Edible Pod Radish...	40
1512 Long White Naples....	75	10			

*Those marked thus * are best suited for market Gardeners.*

KINDS.—Nos. 1485, 1486, 1488, 1492 and 1494 are best for early sowing; Nos. 1492, 1499 and 1505 are best for succession. Nos. 1512, 1515, 1518, 1520 and 1528 for Summer sowing. Nos. 1533, 1535 and 1537 for Winter use. No. 1537 is the best sort—keeps like a Turnip; 1508 is very tender, beautifully colored, and can be highly recommended as one of the best.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the Spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early Fall for late crops and Winter use.



Scarlet Turnip Radish.

RHUBARB—RHUBARBE—*Rubarbo*—*Rhabarber*.

1544 Linnæus.....25 cts. p oz. , \$1.50 p lb.

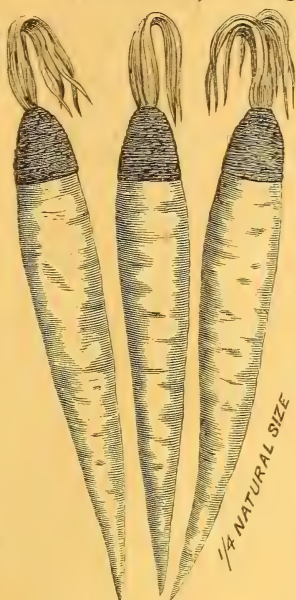
Roots, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 p doz.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart and twelve inches in the rows. The following Spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next Spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be secured after one season, and this is much better than sowing seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed; in the Fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, which is to be spaded under in the Spring.

ROQUETTE.

1546 15 cents p ounce ; \$1 25 p lb.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not so pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for Salad. The flowers appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of the orange blossom.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—SALSIFIS—*Ostion Vegetal*—*Saferwurzel*.

Salsify.

- 1548 Long White..... 7 oz. 10 cents; 7 lb. \$1.00
 1549 Mammoth Sandwich Island... “ 40 “ “ 4.00

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in Spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them clear from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till Spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet and agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the Oyster, and hence the common name of the plant.

SAVOY—CHOU FRISE DE MILAN.

- 1552 Dalmeny Sprouts, Hybrid of Savoy
 and Brussels Sprouts 7 oz. 40 cents.
 1554 Feather Stem, a *delicious vegetable* “ 40 “
 1556 New Tom Thumb Savoy, *very fine* “ 40 “

CULTURE.—Same as for Brussels Sprouts.

SCOLYMUS.

- 1560 25 cents 7 oz., \$2 50 7 lb.

A vegetable from Spain. The root resembles a small Parsnip, and will keep through the Winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated precisely like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows, and boiled like Salsify.

SCORZONERA—SCORZONERE—*Escorconera*—*Scorzionwurzel*.

- 1561 20 cents 7 oz.; \$2 00 7 lb.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

SKIRRET—CHERVIS—*Saferwurzel*.

- 1562 30 cents 7 ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep, a foot apart, thin out to eight inches in the row. Keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before Winter, and store in sand or earth. A plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

SORREL—*Oseille*—*Acedera*—*Sauerampfer*.1564 *Garden*.....10 cents 7 ounce; \$1.00 7 lb.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

SPINACH—*EPINARDS*—*Espinaca*—*Epinat*.**Long Standing Spinach.**

also for Fall and Winter in this latitude. No. 1577*a* is the most hardy. No. 1578 is excellent for Summer use.

CULTURE.—Sow in early Spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; and as it grows, thin out for use. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the New Zealand in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all Summer. For Fall use, sow in August all the other varieties, and for Winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over Winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold.

		7 lb.	7 oz
1566	Large Round Viroflay or Thick-leaved	\$0 40	10
1570	Round-Leaved	40	10
1573	Curled Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale	40	10
1575	Round Flander	40	10
1577	Long Standing Round Thick-leaved	40	10
1577 <i>a</i>	Prickly	40	10
1578	New Zealand (Sum- mer)	1 25	15

KINDS.—Nos. 1566, 1570, 1573 and 1577 are the best for early Spring sowing; and

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET.**Swiss Chard.**

This is a Beet producing only leaves, excellent as greens. Cultivate like Spinach.

7 lb., 75 cents; 7 oz., 10 cents.

SPROUTS—*CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES*.1582 Spring, or Rape, 7 quart, 25 cents.1584 Winter, or Siberian Kale, 7 oz., 10 cents; 7 lb., \$1 00

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1582 very early in Spring, and No. 1584 in September.

SQUASH—COURGE—Calabaza—**Rüchentürbis.**

	per lb.	per oz.
1588 Perfect Gem	\$1 00	10
1590 Early Golden Bush	75	10
1594 Early White Scallop Bush	75	10
1595 Green Striped Bergen	75	10
1596 Summer Crook-Neck	75	10
1597 French Olive	2 50	25
1598 Small Cocanut	1 25	10
1599 Pine Apple	1 25	10
1600 Low's Premium Hybrid	1 00	10
1601 Butman	1 00	10
1602 Boston Marrow	75	10
1603 Hubbard	75	10
1604 Ohio	1 00	10
1605 Marblehead	1 00	10
1606 Brazil Sugar	2 00	25
1607 Red China	2 00	25
1609 Canada Crook-Neck	1 00	10
1610 Turban	1 00	10
1616 Mammoth Chili	3 00	30
1618 English Veget'ble Marrow	2 00	20

**Olive Squash.**

KINDS.—Nos. 1590, 1594, and 1596 are the best sorts for early Summer use. Nos. 1599, 1602 and 1603 are the best for late Winter use. Nos. 1588 and 1599 are fine for Summer or Winter, but finest as a Winter Squash. Nos. 1606 and 1607 are very fine and choice.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills, in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush three to four feet apart, and the running kind from six to nine.

TOMATO—TOMATE—Tomates—Liebesapfel.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
1619 King Humbert	\$3 00	30	1646 Fejee Island	\$3 00	30
1619a Cardinal, <i>finest large red</i>	3 00	30	1664 Hundred Days	3 00	30
1620 Livingston's Perfection	3 00	30	1674 Yellow Plum	3 00	30
1621 Livingston's Favorite	3 00	30	1677 Large Yellow	3 00	30
1622 Hovey, <i>fine large Red</i>	3 00	30	1678 Improved Large Yellow, <i>quite solid</i>	5 00	50
1624 Acme	3 00	30	1683 Green Gage	3 00	30
1625 Read's Island Beauty	3 00	30	1687 Red Cherry	3 00	30
1626 Little Gem	3 00	30	1690 Yellow Cherry	3 00	30
1627 Essex Hybrid	3 00	30	1693 Pear Shaped	3 00	30
1629 Paragon	3 00	30	1695 White Apple	3 00	30
1630 Alpha	3 00	30	1697 Red Currant, (very small)	4 00	40
1631 Trophy, selected	4 00	40	1699 Tomato de Laye	6 00	60
1632 " <i>with bronze foliage</i>	6 00	50	1700 Strawberry	3 00	30
1640 Valencia Cluster	3 00	30			
1643 Conqueror	3 00	30			

KINDS.—Nos. 1619, 1626, 1630 and 1643, are the earliest. Nos. 1619a, 1620, 1621, 1627 and 1631 best for main crop. Nos. 1687, 1690, 1693, 1697 and 1700 for Pickles and Preserves. Nos. 1631 and 1646 are very solid. No. 1700 is the Winter Cherry, sometimes called Strawberry Tomato; it is excellent for Preserves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early Spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes, and placed in a window, where one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay, or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes.

TURNIP—NAVET—*Nabo*—Rüben.

	lb.	lb.	oz.
1701 Purple Top Munich.....	50	15	10
1702 White Egg.....	50	15	10
1703 Early Snowball.....	50	15	10
1704 Black Stone.....	75	25	10
1706 Gray Stone.....	75	25	10
1710 Early Dutch.....	50	15	10
1713 German Teltow.....	75	25	10
1715 Cow Horn.....	50	15	10
1716 Cow Horn, Strap-leaf....	50	15	10
1717 Red Top, Strap-leaf.....	50	15	10



Extra Early Milan Strap Leaf Turnip.



Purple Top Munich Turnip.

	lb.	lb.	oz.
1718 Ex. Early Milan.....	75	25	10
1719 Red Top, Globe-Shaped ..	75	25	10
1721 White Norfolk.....	50	15	10
1723 White Strap-leaf Flat.	50	15	10
1724 White Strap-Leaf Long	75	25	10
1725 White Flat or Globe	50	15	10
1728 White French or Rock	50	15	10
1733 Pomeranian White Globe ..	50	15	10
1737 Green Globe	75	25	10
1739 Green Barrel.....	75	25	10
1741 Jersey Navet (true).....	75	25	10
1743 Long White Tankard	75	25	10
1745 Yellow Malta.....	75	25	10
1746 Yellow Globe.....	50	15	10
1748 Yellow Stone.....	50	15	10
1750 Yellow Aberdeen.....	50	15	10
1753 Robson's Golden Ball.....	50	15	10
1758 Yellow Finland	75	25	10
1764 Montmagny.....	75	25	10
1765 Southern Prize, <i>very large Globe shaped, white</i>	75	25	10
1766 Improved Ruta Baga.....	50	15	10
1769 White Ruta Baga.....	50	15	10
1771 Laing's Ruta Baga.....	50	15	10
1774 Skirving's Ruta Baga	50	15	10
1776 Curly Top " ".....	50	15	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1701, 1703, 1710, 1718, and 1723 are the best for Spring sowing. Nos. 1715, 1717, 1719, 1728, 1746, and 1764 for Fall and Winter.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Nos. 1766, to 1776 should be sown from any time in July to 1st of August; but the other kinds, for Winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. One pound to the acre.

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'Herbes potagères et medicinales.

	℥ oz.	℔ lb.
<i>Agrimony</i> .—Used in medicine.....	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>	\$0 50
<i>Angelica, Garden</i> .—Supposed to have medicinal virtues.....	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	25 \$2 00
<i>Anise</i> .—Seeds aromatic and carminative.....	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	10 75
<i>Arnica</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Arnica montana</i>	2 50
<i>Balm</i> .— “ “ “	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	40
<i>Basil, Dwarf or Bush</i> .—Culinary herb.....	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	25 2 50
<i>Basil, Sweet</i> .—Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, &c. “	<i>basilicum</i>	25 2 50
<i>Belladonna</i> .—Used in medicine.....	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	50 5 00
<i>Bene</i> .—The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for dysentery and diarrhea	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	20 1 50
<i>Boneset</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	75
<i>Borage</i> .—Leaves used as a salad.....	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	15 1 00
<i>Caraway</i> .—Seed aromatic.....	<i>Carum Carui</i>	10 75
<i>Catnip</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	50 5 00
<i>Coriander</i> .—Seed aromatic.....	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	20 1 00
<i>Dill</i> .—Seeds aromatic, pungent, and medicinal.....	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	15 1 00
<i>Elecampane</i> .—Has tonic and expectorant qualities.....	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	50 5 00
<i>Fennell, Sweet</i> .—Seeds aromatic.....	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i>	15 1 00
<i>Foxglove, Purple</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	25 2 00
<i>Fumitory</i> .— “ “ “	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	40 4 00
<i>Hellebore, White</i> “ “ “	<i>Veratrum album</i>	3 00
<i>Hemlock</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	30 3 00
<i>Henbane</i> .— “ “ “	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	20 2 00
<i>Horehound</i> .— “ “ “	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	40 4 00
<i>Hyssop</i> .— “ “ “	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	30 3 00
<i>Lavender</i> .—The oil and distilled water are very fragrant.....	<i>Lavandula vera</i>	30 3 00
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>.....	.....	20 2 00
<i>Lovage</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	40 4 00
<i>Marshmallow</i> .— “ “	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	30 3 00
<i>Marigold, Pot</i> .—Used in soups.....	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	20 2 00
<i>Marjorum, Pot</i> .—Used as seasoning.....	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	40 4 00
“ Sweet. — “ “ “	“ <i>Marjorana</i>	20 2 00
<i>Peonia officinalis</i> .—Said to have medicinal qualities.....	.....	25 2 00
<i>Pennyroyal</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	60 9 00
<i>Rosemary</i> .—Yields an aromatic oil and water.....	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	60 6 00
<i>Rue</i> .—Said to have medicinal qualities.....	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	20 2 00
<i>Saffron</i> .—Used in medicine and also in dyeing.....	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	15 1 50
<i>Sage, Common</i> .—Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine.....	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	25 2 50
“ Red. —Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine “	<i>Horminum</i>	30 3 00
<i>Savory, Summer</i> .—Used as a culinary herb.....	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	20 1 50
“ Winter. — “ “ “	“ <i>montana</i>	40 4 00
<i>Tansy</i> .—Generally used as a bitters.....	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	40 4 00
<i>Thyme, Broad-Leaved English</i> .—Used as a seasoning.....	.....	50 5 00
“ French	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	40 4 00
<i>Wormwood</i> .—Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	30 3 00

FRUIT SEEDS.—*Graines d' Arbres Fruitières.*

Apple Seed.. $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$5.00.. $\frac{1}{2}$ qt. \$0 25	Peach Pits.. $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.25... $\frac{1}{2}$ qt. \$0 10
Apricot Pits..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40	Pear Seed... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50.... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb "	Plum Pits, Green Gage..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20
" Black Mazzard... " 30	" " Damson, for grafting. " 20
Nectarine Pits.... $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, \$2 00	" " Myrobolan " " 30
Currant, Red Dutch. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 2 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25	Quince Seed.. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.00.... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20
" White Dutch. " 3 00 " 25	Raspberry Seed..... " 30
" Black " 3 00 " 30	Strawberry, Mixed..... " 50
" Cherry..... " 3 00 " 30	" Red Alpine..... " 50
Gooseberry Seed, Red & Yellow " 75	" in 12 distinct sorts. " 1 00

FOR HEDGES.—*Graines d' Arbustes pour les Haies.*

<i>Arbor Vita, American</i>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3 00
<i>Barberry</i>	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	" 1 50
" purple-leaved.....	" folio purpureo.....	" 3 00
<i>Broom Scotch</i>	<i>Genista scoparia</i>	" 75
<i>Buckthorn</i>	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	" 1 50
<i>Furze or Gorse</i>	<i>Ulex Europæus</i>	" 1 00
<i>Hawthorn</i>	<i>Crategus Oxycantha</i>	" 1 00
<i>Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia</i>	<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i>	" 50
<i>Locust, Yellow</i>	<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i>	" 50
<i>Osage Orange</i>	<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$7..	" 50
<i>Privet, Japan</i>	<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	" 1 25
" common Evergreen.....	" vulgare.....	" 1 25
<i>Sheep Berry</i>	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	" 1 50

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

Différentes espèces de Vegetal pour Conserves.

Directions for Culture of each will be found under the proper head.

Beans, Refugee.	<i>Nasturtium</i> , Tall.
" Galega.	Onion, White Portugal and Queen.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Pepper, Chili.
Sprouts, Brussels, <i>Best French</i> .	" Sweet Mountain.
Cabbage, Red Dutch.	" Giant Emperor.
Cauliflower, Early Paris.	Tomato, Green Gage.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.	" Red Cherry.
Gherkin.	" Strawberry.
Martynia.	" Yellow Cherry.

Melon, Scarlet Gem.

*For prices see body of Catalogue.***VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.**

Différentes espèces de Vegetal pour Salade.

Borage.	Corn Salad.	Endive.	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.
Burnet.	Curled Cress.	Lettuce.	Roquette.
Celery.	Dandelion.	Mustard.	Sorrel.
	Water Cress.		

For prices see body of Catalogue.

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving Meadows, Pastures and Lawns, is to sow a sufficient variety of Grass Seeds, and we trust our numerous customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which, by many, is believed to be about the only Grass to be sown.

- Agrostis canina**, *Rhode Island Bent Grass*.—A valuable grass for lawns. For lawns, sow three to four bushels to the acre; for pastures, one to one and a half bushels. See "Formation of Lawns." (12 lbs. to bus.)..... p qt. 25 cents, p bus. \$3 00
- Agrostis stolonifera**, (*Florin*), or *Creeping Bent Grass*.—Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door yards or grass plots. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) p qt. 25 cents, p bus. \$3.00
- Agrostis vulgaris**, or *Red Top Grass*.—A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures, or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above. (14 lbs. to bus.)..... p bus. 1.00
- Fancy Heavy Red Top Grass**, *absolutely clean seed*..... p lb. 18 cents.
- Aira cæspitosa**, or *Haddock Grass*.—A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving well in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre..... p lb. 15 cents.
- Aira flexuosa**, or *Wood Hair Grass*.—Delights on high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pastures. 30 lbs. to the acre..... p lb. 15 cents.
- Alopecurus pratensis**, or *Meadow Foxtail*.—One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high Summer heats without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre. p lb. 30 cents.
- Alopecurus agrestis**, *Slender Foxtail*.—An annual late flowering grass. 20 lbs. to the acre. p lb. 20 cents.
- Ammophila arenaria**, or *Beach Grass*.—Valuable on the sandy sea shore, canal banks, &c. It serves, with its tough, widespreading, and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments. Is of no other agricultural value..... p lb. 50 cents.
- Anthoxanthum odoratum**, or *Sweet Vernal Grass*.—For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the Autumn. For meadows its chief merits are its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment rather than as a grass of much nutritive value. 25 lbs. to the acre..... p lb. 40 cents.
- " **True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass**..... p lb. 75 cents.
- Avena elatior**, or *Tall Meadow Oat Grass*.—Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 5 bushels to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.)..... p bus. \$3.00
- Avena flavescens**, or *Yellow Oat Grass*.—Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species, such as Crested Dogstail, Sweet Vernal, &c., it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre..... p lb. 65 cents.
- Bromus pratensis**, *Meadow Brome Grass*.—Suitable in mixtures for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre..... p lb. 18 cents.
- Bromus mollis**, *Soft Chess*.—Suited to sandy land..... p lb. 15 cents.
- Bromus Schraderi**, or *Rescue Grass*.—Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet, or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year; and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre..... p lb. 30 cents.
- Cynosurus cristatus**, or *Crested Dogstail*.—A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of Lawn Grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre. p lb. 40 cents.

- Dactylis glomerata**, or *Orchard Grass*.—Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses, 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) 7/ bus. \$2. 50
- Festuca duriuscula**, or *Hard Fescue*.—Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. Thirty lbs. to the acre..... 7/ lb. 20 cents.
- Festuca elatior**, or *Tall Fescue*.—Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, in shady ravines, and on moist rocky sea-coasts, it is a fortnight later in ripening than *F. pratensis*. Forty lbs. to the acre..... 7/ lb. 35 cents.
- Festuca heterophylla**, or *Various-leaved Fescue*.—A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. Forty lbs. to the acre..... 7/ lb. 25 cents.
- Festuca loliacea**, or *Spiked Fescue*.—Possesses all the valuable qualities of Rye Grass, and its produce is said to be larger. Thrives best in low meadows and pastures; it starts very early in the season. Forty lbs. to the acre..... 7/ lb. 25 cents.
- Festuca ovina**, or *Sheep's Fescue*.—Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse. Thirty lbs. to the acre..... 7/ lb. 20 cents.
- Festuca pratensis**, or *Meadow Fescue*.—A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture. Forty lbs. to the acre.
7/ lb. 25 cents.
- Festuca rubra**, or *Red Fescue*.—The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre..... 7/ lb. \$1 00
- Festuca tenuifolia**, or *Slender Fescue*.—Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. Thirty lbs. to the acre..... 7/ lb. 35 cents.
- Holcus lanatus**, or *Meadow Soft Grass*.—Inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. Four bushels to the acre (7 lbs. to bus.) 7/ bus. \$1 00
- Lolium italicum**, or *Italian Rye Grass*.—One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. Three bushels to the acre (18 lbs. to bus.) 7/ bus. \$1 75
- Lolium perenne**, or *English Rye Grass*.—Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity is the reason it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. Three bushels to the acre (24 lbs. to bus.) 7/ bus. \$1 75
- Onobrychis sativa**, or *Sainfoin*.—A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne, used extensively in France as a Forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. Four bushels to the acre. A bushel weighs about 26 lbs.
7/ bus. \$3 50 ; 7/ lb. 25 cents.
- Panicum Germanicum**, or *Hungarian Grass*.—One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and produce a large green crop. One and a half bushels to the acre (48 lbs. to bus.) 7/ bus. \$1 50
- Phalaris arundinacea**, or *Reed Canary Grass*.—Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre..... 7/ lb. 75 cents.

Phleum pratense, or Timothy.—A grass so well known needs no description, except that. for a hay crop on moist, peaty, or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. One-half bushel to the acre.

Price variable.

Poa aquatica, or Water Meadow Grass.—This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre. P lb. 30 cents.

Poa nemoralis or Wood Meadow Grass—the early growth of this grass in the Spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding. Thirty lbs. to the acre. P lb. 30 cents.

Poa pratensis, or Blue Grass (Fancy triple—Clean).—It is also known as *Green Grass, June Grass, &c.*, and thrives on a variety of soils (but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations). It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for our Southern States, as it will stand the hottest Summers. One and a half bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the Lawn; for which purpose, from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) P bus. \$2 00

Poa trivialis, or Rough Stalked Meadow Grass.—The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses, and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils, and sheltered situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre. P lb. 30 cents.

Reana luxurians, (Teosinte),—A valuable fodder plant from Central America. resembling in growth Indian Corn. Well adapted for all of our Southern States. . . . P lb. \$2.00

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass (Central Park Mixture), for lawns of any extent. We recommend this mixture sown from three to four bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to bus.).. bus. \$3.50

French Mixed Lawn Grass.—For Croquet grounds, grass plats, &c., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to bus.)

P quart, 25 cents; P bus. \$4.50

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEEDS.

In the first place see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing at least three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A little white Clover is an useful addition to the seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn, adding about half a ton of Bone Dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking in will protect the seed much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow Lawn Grass Seed is early in the Spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the Early Spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, for the aspect, and other causes, render such places liable to burn with less sun than level places. They ought, therefore, to be of a better material, and sod ought to be provided to lay there if accuracy be expected. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring before the ground becomes dry.

CLOVERS.

- Alfalfa** (Lucerne).—This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep, rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season, one of the best green fodder plants. Ten to fifteen lbs., to the acre..... p lb. 25 cents.
- Alsike Clover**, *Trifolium hybridum*. Resembles in growth, duration, &c., the Red Clover, thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. Ten lbs. to the acre..... p lb. 25 cents.
- Bokhara Clover**, *Melilotus alba*.—A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times during the Summer and Fall; lasts two years, or more if cut before flowering although an annual. Ten lbs. to the acre..... p lb. 40 cents.
- Crimson Clover**, *Trifolium incarnatum*.—An annual with rich crimson flowers. Sown at the last of Summer or early Autumn, it furnishes a very early green fodder; excellent for soiling. 20 lbs. to the acre..... p lb. 18 cents.
- Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover**, *Trifolium pratense* variety for plowing under. Price variable.
- Medium Red Clover**, *Trifolium pratense*. Is a perennial, but of very few years duration, is considered the most nutritious of all species and most valuable in moist locations. Price variable.
- Perennial Clover, or English Cow Grass**.—Extensively used in England, ten to fifteen lbs. to the acre..... p lb. 25 cents.
- White Clover**, *Trifolium repens*. Valuable for lawns and pastures..... p lb. 30 cents.
- Yellow Trefoil**, *Medicago lupulina*.—May be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment and soil as Clover. Although thriving in dry and inferior soils. It sprouts very early in Spring, is of excellent quality, and considered a fine pasture for Sheep. Fifteen lbs. to the acre..... p lb. 20 cents.

BIRD SEEDS, &c.

GRAINES POUR LES OISEAUX.

Prices variable.—By the Quart or Bushel.

Canary, <i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>	p bushel \$3 00,	p qt. 15 cents.
Hemp, <i>Cannabis sativa</i>	" 2 50,	" 10 "
Lettuce Seed.....	p oz., 10 cents,	p lb. 40 "
Maw (Blue Poppy), <i>Papaver Rhœas</i>	"	" 15 "
Millet (American), <i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	p qt. 10 "	"
" (White French).....	"	" 30 "
" (Red French).....	"	" 30 "
" (Yellow German).....	"	" 20 "
Rape (English), <i>Brassica Napus</i>	"	" 20 "
" (German), " ".....	"	" 15 "
Rough Rice, <i>Oryza sativa</i>	"	" 20 "
Vetches for Pigeons.....	p bushel \$3 00,	" 15 "

Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, p bottle, 35 cents.Gravel for Cages, p quart, 6 cents.

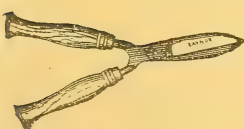
Esculent Roots and Plants.

Plantes et Racines Potageres.

Asparagus Roots, Unover's Colonial (two years old).....	p 100, \$1 00 ; p 1,000, \$8 00
Chive Plants.....	p bunch, 25
Horse-radish Roots.....	p 100, \$1 00 ; p dozen, 25
Jerusalem Artichoke.....	p bushel, 3 50 ; p qt. 25
Rhubarb Roots.....	each, 10 cents ; p dozen, 1 00
Tarragon Plants (E-TRAGON).....	" 30 cents ; " 3 00

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

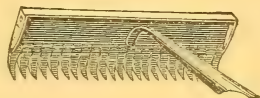
Woodason Bellows, Large Atomizers for Liquids.....	each,	\$2 00
“ “ For insect Powder, Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, &c., each	\$1 00 to 3 50	
Automatic Valve Sprinklers.....	each,	1 00
Archangel Mats.....	each, 75 cents; \mathcal{P} doz.	7 00
Petersburg “.....	“ 60 “ “	5 00
Cuba Bast (for tying).....	\mathcal{P} lb.	40
Raffea (for tying).....	“	40
Garden Pencils.....	each,	15
Painted Flower Sticks, assorted sizes, 2, 2½, 3, 4 & 5 feet.....	\mathcal{P} running foot,	02
Southern canes, from 8 to 12 feet long, very useful as Flower Sticks.....	\mathcal{P} 100	\$1.50
Gishurst Compound, the old reliable insecticide.....	\mathcal{P} box,	75
Grafting Wax.....	\mathcal{P} lb.	40
“ Liquid, Swiss Alpine.....	\mathcal{P} jar,	1 00
Labels, Wood, for pots 4 in. 15 cts.; 4½ in. 15 cts.; 5 in. 20 cts., and 6 in. 20 cts.	\mathcal{P} 100	
“ Notched for trees 3½ inches, 15 cents \mathcal{P} 100; 75 cents \mathcal{P} 1000.		
Phytosmegma—compound for destroying “ Scale,” Mealy Bug, etc. (in bottles).....	each	50
Round Scotch Scythe Stones.....	“	20
Whale Oil Soap, in boxes of 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 20 lbs. \$1.75.		
Hyaline Glasses—various styles, from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per dozen.		
Strictly Pure Paris Green, in tin cans of 1 lb. 35c.; 2 lbs. 65c.; 5 lbs. \$1.50.		
Slug Shot—An insecticide for the destruction of the Potato bugs, slugs, currant worm, &c., should be used with the large size Woodason Bellows, 5 lbs. packages 30 cents; 10 lbs. packages 50 cents.		
Tobacco Dust—8c. per lb.; \$4 per 100 lbs.		
Fir Tree Oil— <i>The new insecticide for destroying parasites on plants and animals</i> , per quart tin, \$1.25; per 2 quart tin, \$2.25; per 1 gal. tin, \$4.25.		
Thorburn's Floralis or Concentrated Plant Food, 2 lb. boxes, 25 cents each.		
Peruvian Guano, 2 lb. boxes, 25 cents each.		
Bone Dust, 5 cents per lb.; \$2.50 per 100 lbs.		



Hedge Shears.



Grass Edging Knife.



Daisy Rake.



Asparagus Knife.



Grass Border Shears.

BOOKS

<i>Bee Keeping</i>	(Quinby)	\$1 50
<i>Broom Corn Culture and Making Brooms</i>		75
<i>Downing's Cottage Residences</i>		6 00
<i>Downing's Selected Fruits</i>	(Charles Downing)	5 00
<i>Forest Trees for Shelter</i>	(Arthur Bryant)	1 50
<i>Fuller's Grape Culture</i>		1 50
<i>Hand Book of Grasses</i>	(Jno. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Hedges and Evergreens</i>	(Dr. Warder)	1 50
<i>How to Grow Mushrooms</i>	(Wm. Early)	40
<i>Miniature Fruit Garden</i>	(Thomas Rivers)	1 00
<i>My Vineyard at Lakeview</i>		1 25
<i>Popular Flowers and How to Cultivate them</i>	(E. S. Rand, Jr.)	2 00
<i>Reed's House Plans for Everybody</i>		1 50
<i>Small Fruit Culturist</i>	(Fuller)	1 50
<i>The Young Gardener's Assistant</i>	(Thomas Bridgeman)	2 00
<i>Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual</i>		1 50
<i>Windows Flower Gardening</i>	(Henry T. Williams)	75
<i>The Beet Sugar—An American Book on this Industry</i>	(Lewis S. Ware)	4 00
<i>Truck Farming at the South</i>	(Dr. A. Oemler)	1 50
<i>Silos and Ensilage</i>	(Dr. Thurber)	50



Single Hyacinth.



Double Hyacinth.

Hyacinths and other Dutch Bulbs

in large variety, always on hand from September to December.

Complete Assortments of Kitchen Garden Seeds, for Private Families.

CONTAINING THE MOST APPROVED AND CHOICE SORTS, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT SMALL AND LARGE GARDENS.		No. 1. \$5.	No. 2. \$10.	No. 3. \$18.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Ne Plus Ultra	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Refugee			1 qt.	1 qt.
	Round Pod Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	White Dutch Case Knife		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Large Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Bastian Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Long Blood		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Roseberry	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Etampes	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Early Summer	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
	Drumhead Savoy	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Large Flat Dutch	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Red Dutch, for pickling	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early Forcing	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Danvers Orange	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Algiers	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
	Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.
Celery	Heartwell	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.
	White Plume	1 pa.	1 pa.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn Salad	Peppergrass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cress, OR	Improved White Spined	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Cucumber	Green Prolific		$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Improved New York Purple	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.
Egg Plant	Black Pekin		$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.		$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Endive	Green Curled	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Green Curled Scotch	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Black Seeded Simpson	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Gray Seeded Butter	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.
	White Cabbage	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Shotwell's Brown Head	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Golden Netted Gem	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
	Nutmeg	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	The Boss	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	New Dwarf	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Globe		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Red Wethersfield		$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Large Red Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Maltese Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn's Extra Early	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	McLean's Advancer	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Minimum	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Telephone			1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
	Cherry			$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Radish	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Yellow Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Scarlet	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Chinese Winter	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify		$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Virolay	1 lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crook-Neck	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Perfect Gem	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
	Boston Marrow	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	The Trophy	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
	Favorite	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
	Acme	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Red Cherry	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Turnip	Red Top Strap Leaf	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Montmagny		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Golden Ball	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five Varieties)		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

Tree & Shrub Seeds.



The Big Tree of California.

In order to preserve seeds of **CONIFERS** and other *Evergreen Trees*, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot, where mice will not reach them. For this latitude, the Seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the Seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold frames or in boxes; if in cold frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frame raised at the corners three or four inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of **Deciduous Trees** from Seeds is less difficult than that of the *Evergreen Species*, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. **Acorns, Chestnuts and Walnuts** should be planted in Autumn, or kept during the

Winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely, those with hard shells like the **Locust, Gymnocladus, &c.**, should also be planted in Autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting, otherwise they may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the Spring to expose them to the action of frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. **American Elm, Silver Maple**, and a few other sorts, ripen their seeds early in the Summer, and, if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other **Deciduous Trees and Shrubs** should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

EVERGREEN SEEDS.

		℥ lb.	℥ oz.	℥ pkt.
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	<i>Balsam Fir</i>	1 50	25	
“ <i>Canadensis</i>	<i>Hemlock Spruce</i>	4 00	40	
“ <i>DOUGLASSII</i>	<i>Douglas' Spruce, splendid tree</i>	3 00	30	
“ <i>excelsa</i>	<i>Norway Spruce</i>	75	20	
“ <i>Fraseri</i>	<i>Double Balsam</i>	2 50	25	
“ <i>Mertensiana</i>	<i>Mertens Alaska Spruce</i>	7 00	75	
“ <i>nigra</i>	<i>Black Spruce</i>	7 00	75	
“ <i>Nordmaniana</i>	<i>Nordman's Fir</i>	4 00	40	
“ <i>pectinata</i>	<i>European Silver Fir</i>	1 50	25	
“ <i>pinsapo</i>	<i>Spanish Fir</i>	4 00	40	
<i>Arbutus Unedo</i>	<i>Strawberry Bush</i>	3 00	30	
<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i>	<i>Great-berried Manzanita</i>	2 50	25	
“ <i>pungens</i>	<i>Erect</i>	2 50	25	
“ <i>uva-ursi</i>	<i>Bearberry</i>	2 50	25	
<i>Azalea Californica</i>	<i>Californian Azalea</i>		3 00	25
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i> (Cala. seed).....	<i>American Holly</i>	7 00	75	
“ <i>nervosa</i>	<i>Nerve leaved Holly</i>	7 00	75	
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	<i>Evergreen Box</i>	2 50	25	
<i>Cedrus Atlantica argentea</i>	<i>Mount Atlas Cedar</i>	℥ cone		25
“ <i>Deodara</i>	<i>Deodar Cedar</i>		1 50	
“ <i>Libani</i>	<i>Cedar of Lebanon</i>	℥ cone		25
<i>Cryptomeria Japonica</i>	<i>Japanese Cedar</i>	3 00	30	
<i>Cupressus horizontalis</i>	<i>Horizontal Cypress</i>	2 00	20	
“ <i>Guadalupensis</i>	<i>Guadalupe Is'l</i> “.....	6 00	60	
“ <i>Goveniana</i>	<i>Goven's</i> “.....	4 00	40	
“ <i>Lawsoniana</i>	<i>Lawson's</i> “.....	5 00	50	
“ <i>macrocarpa</i>	<i>Monterey</i> “.....	3 00	30	
“ <i>MacNabiana</i>	<i>MacNab's</i> “.....	4 00	40	
“ <i>sempervirens</i>	<i>Evergreen</i> “.....	2 00	20	
“ <i>Tournefortii</i>	<i>Tourneforts</i> “.....	2 50	25	
<i>Ilex Opaca</i>	<i>American Holly</i>	1 00	15	
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	<i>European Juniper</i>	1 00	15	
“ <i>excelsa</i>	<i>Tall</i> “.....	3 00	30	
“ <i>Oxycedrus</i>	<i>Sharp Leaved Cedar</i>	1 00	15	
“ <i>Occidentalis</i>	<i>Western Cedar</i>	1 00	15	
“ <i>prostrata</i>	<i>Prostrate</i> “.....	50	15	
“ <i>Sabina</i>	<i>Savin</i>	1 50	15	
“ <i>Virginianus</i>	<i>Red Cedar</i>	75	25	
<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>	<i>Grows to a great height</i>	4 00	40	
<i>Picea grandis</i>	<i>Great Silver Fir</i>	5 00	50	
<i>Pinus Brutia</i> (Calabrica).....	<i>Calabrian</i>		75	
“ <i>Aleppica</i>	<i>French Pine</i>	2 50	25	
“ <i>Canariensis</i>	<i>Canary Island Pine</i>	4 00	40	
“ <i>Cembra</i>	<i>Cembran Stone Pine</i>	75	10	
“ <i>Cephalonica vera</i>	<i>Greek Silver Fir</i>	4 00	40	
“ <i>Coulteri</i>	<i>Coulter's California Pine</i>	5 00	50	
“ <i>insignis</i>	<i>Oregon Pitch Pine</i>	3 00	30	
“ <i>Jeffreyi</i>	<i>Jeffrey's Pine</i>	5 00	50	
“ <i>Lambertiana</i>	<i>Sugar Pine</i>	3 00	30	
“ <i>Laricio</i>	<i>Corsican Pine</i>	2 50	25	

EVERGREEN SEEDS.—Continued.

		lb.	oz.	pkt.
Pinus Llaveana.....	Llave's Mexican Pine.....	\$5 00	50	.....
" maritima.....	Seaside Pine.....	1 00	20	.....
" monophylla.....	The Pinon Pine.....	4 00	40	.....
" nigra Austriaca.....	Black Austrian.....	1 25	25	.....
" Pinea.....	Stone Pine.....	1 00	15	.....
" Sabiniana.....	Sabine's.....	3 00	30	.....
" sylvestris.....	Scotch Pine.....	2 00	25	.....
" Torreyana.....	Torrey's Pine.....	4 00	40	.....
Retinispora obtusa.....	Javanese Cypress.....		2 00	25
pisifera.....	".....		1 50	25
Sequoia gigantea.....	Big Tree of California.....	7 00	75	.....
" sempervirens.....	California Red Wood.....	4 00	40	.....
Taxus baccata.....	Yew.....	2 00	25	.....
Thuya aurea.....	Golden Arbor Vitæ.....	4 00	40	.....
" articulata.....	Jointed ".....		75	.....
" occidentalis.....	American ".....	4 00	40	.....
" orientalis.....	Chinese ".....	2 00	20	.....
" compacta.....	Compact ".....		30	.....
" Siberica.....	Siberian ".....	5 00	50	.....
" gigantea.....	Giant Oregon Arbor Vitæ.....	6 00	60	.....
" Tartarica.....	Tartarian ".....		50	.....
Torreya Californica.....	California Nutmeg.....	4 00	40	.....
Yucca baccata.....	Berry-bearing.....		75	25
" alata alba marginata.....	White Margined.....		2 50	25
" filamentosa.....	Thready.....		50	.....
" Whipplei.....	Whipple's.....		75	25
" brevifolia.....	Short leaved.....		75	25
" macrocarpa.....	Large fruited.....		2 50	25

Deciduous Tree and Shrub Seeds.

		lb.	oz.	pkt.
Acer campestre.....	Field Maple.....	1 50	25	.....
" glabrum.....	Oregon Maple.....	3 00	30	.....
" macrophyllum.....	Large-leaved Maple.....	2 00	25	.....
" nigrum.....	Black ".....	1 50	25	.....
" platanoides.....	Norway Maple.....	1 50	25	.....
" Pennsylvanicum.....	Striped.....	1 50	25	.....
" pseudo-platanus.....	Sycamore ".....	1 00	20	.....
" rubrum.....	Scarlet ".....	2 00	25	.....
" saccharinum.....	Sugar ".....		75	25
" spicatum.....	Mountain ".....	1 50	25	.....
Ailanthus glandulosus.....	Tree of Heaven.....	3 00	30	.....
Alnus communis.....	Common Alder.....	1 50	25	.....
" incana.....	Smooth White.....	2 00	25	.....
Amorpha fruticosa.....	Bastard Indigo.....	2 00	25	.....
Ampelopsis quinquefolia.....	Virginia Creeper.....	2 50	25	.....
" Veitchii.....	Variegated-leaved Creeper.....	5 00	50	.....
Amygdalus vulgaris.....	Hard shell Sweet Almond.....		30	.....
Aristolochia Californica.....	Californian Dutchman's Pipe.....		1 50	25
" siphocarpoides.....	Dutchman's Pipe.....	20 00	1 50	25
Berberis vulgaris.....	Barberry.....	1 50	25	.....
" purpurea.....	Purple-leaved Barberry.....	3 00	30	.....
Betula alba.....	White American Birch.....	2 00	25	.....
" lutea.....	Yellow Birch.....	2 00	25	.....
" occidentalis.....	Western Birch.....	2 50	25	.....
" pendula.....	Weeping Birch.....	3 00	30	.....
" populifolia.....	Poplar-leaved Birch.....	2 00	25	.....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

		℥ lb.	℥ oz.	℥ pkt.
Broussonetia papyrifera.....	Paper Mulberry.....		30	
Bupleurum fruticosum.....	Therow Wax.....		40	
Callicarpa Americana.....	French Mulberry.....	\$4 00	40	
Calycanthus floridus.....	Sweet-scented Shrub.....	1 50	25	
Carpinus Americanus.....	Water Beech.....	2 00	25	
Carya alba.....	Shell Bark, ℥ bus. \$3 50 ℥ qt.			25
Catalpa speciosa.....	Hardy Catalpa.....	1 50	25	
bignonoides.....	Flowering Catalpa.....	2 00	25	
Celastrus scandens.....	Wax Work.....	3 00	30	
Cercis Canadensis.....	American Judas Tree.....	2 00	25	
occidentalis.....	Californian Judas Tree.....	6 00	50	
siliquastrum.....	European Judas Tree.....	2 00	25	
Centrosema Virginianum.....	Butterfly Pea.....	6 00	60	
Cerantonia Siliqua.....	St. John's Bread.....	2 50	25	
Cladrastis tinctoria.....	Yellow Wood.....	12 00	1 00	
Clematis flammula.....	Sweet scented Virgin's Bower.....	3 00	30	
Clethra alnifolia.....	Sweet Pepper Bush.....	10 00	1 00	
Colutea arborescens.....	Shrubby.....	1 50	25	
Cornus Florida.....	Flowering Dogwood.....	1 25	25	
paniculata.....	Panicled Cornel.....	2 00	25	
alternifolia.....	Alternate-leaved Dogwood.....	2 50	25	
Nuttallii.....	Nuttall's Dogwood.....	3 00	30	
Cotoneaster buxifolia.....	Handsome Shrub.....	3 00	30	
Crataegus coccinea.....	Scarlet fruited.....	1 50	25	
parvifolia.....	Dwarf Thorn.....	1 50	25	
Oxyacantha.....	Hawthorn.....	1 00	25	
" var.....	Seed from N. Car.....	1 00	25	
rivularis.....	From Washington Territory.....	3 00	30	
crus-galli.....	Cockspur Thorn.....	1 50	25	
splendens.....	Long Island Thorn.....	2 00	25	
tomentosa.....	Black Thorn.....	1 50	25	
Cytisus alpinus.....	Alpine Laburnum.....	2 00	25	
Laburnum.....	Laburnum.....	1 00	20	
Daphne Mezereum.....	Mezereum.....			25
Deutzia scabra.....	Beautiful Flowering.....		50	
Diospyros Lotus.....	European Persimmon.....	2 00	25	
Mexicana.....	Mexican.....	2 50	25	
Eleagnus angustifolia.....	Oleaster.....	2 00	25	
*Eucalyptus globulus.....	Blue Gum.....	5 00	50	25
This celebrated tree is not hardy here, but in the Southern States would be a quick growing and valuable tree.				
Other distinct varieties from Australia.....				
".....			1 50	25
Euonymus latifolia.....	Broad leaved Burning Bush.....	2 00	25	
Frangula Californica.....	Oregon Thorn.....	4 00	40	
Fraxinus alba.....	White American Ash.....	75	20	
acuminata.....	Yellow American Ash.....	1 00	25	
excelsior.....	European Ash.....	75	20	
sambucifolia.....	Black American Ash.....	1 00	25	
viridis.....	Green American Ash.....	1 00	25	
Garrya elliptica.....	Spring Flowers.....		75	
Gaultheria Shallon.....	Salal.....	5 00	50	
Gaylussacia resinosa.....	Black Huckleberry.....	2 00	25	
Genista scoparia.....	Scotch Broom.....	75	10	
tinctoria.....	Green Broom.....		30	
juncea.....	Rush leaved.....	1 50	25	
Ginkgo biloba.....	See Salisburia.....			
Gleditschia Sinensis.....	Chinese.....	2 50	25	
tricanthos.....	Honey Locust.....	50	10	
horrida.....	Horrid Thorn.....	2 50	25	
Gymnocladus Canadensis.....	Kentucky Coffee Tree.....	1 25	20	
Halesia tetraptera.....	Winged.....	2 50	30	
Hedera Helix.....	Ivy.....	1 25	20	
Hibiscus Syriacus.....	Double Rose of Sharon.....	2 00	25	
Ilex (Prinos) verticillatus.....	Winter Berry.....	2 00	20	
Indigofera tinctoria.....	Indigo Tree.....	3 00	30	

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
Juglans cinerea.....	Butter Nut. ½ qt. \$0.15, ½ bush. \$2			
“ nigræ.....	Black Walnut “ 15, “ 2			
Kalmia angustifolia.....	Sheep Laurel.....		\$2 00	\$0 25
“ latifolia.....	Mountain Laurel.....		1 50	25
Kœlreuteria paniculata.....	Chinese Bladder-nut.....	\$2 00	25	
Larix Europæa.....	European Larch.....	1 25	25	
Laurus nobilis.....	Laurel.....	1 00	20	
Ligustrum Japonicum.....	Japan Privet.....	1 25	20	
“ vulgare.....	Common Privet.....	1 25	20	
Liquidambar styraciflua.....	Sweet Gum Tree.....	5 00	50	
Maclura aurantiaca.....	Osage Orange..... ½ bush. \$7	1 50		
Magnolia acuminata.....	Beautiful Spring flowering.....	5 00	25	
Morus alba.....	White Mulberry.....	1 50	25	
“ Moretti.....	Russian “.....	3 00	35	
“ alba rosea.....	Hybrid “.....	2 00	25	
“ alba fructo nigra.....	“ “.....	3 00	25	
“ cedrona.....	French “.....	5 00	50	
“ nigra (vera).....	Black “.....	5 00	50	
Myrica cerifera.....	Wax Myrtle.....	2 00	25	
Nyssa multiflora.....	Black Gum.....	1 25	25	
Ostrya Virginica.....	American Hop Horn Beam.....	3 00	30	
Paliurus aculeatus.....	Christ's Thorn.....	1 00	20	
Pardanthus Chinensis.....	Blackberry Lily.....	4 00	40	
Paulownia imperialis.....	Paulownia.....	2 50	25	
Philadelphus coronarius.....	Beautiful flowering.....		40	
Photinia arbutifolia.....	Arbutus Leaved.....	4 00	40	
Phytolacca decandra.....	Garget.....	1 50	25	
Pistacia vera.....	Pistachio Nut.....		25	
Platanus occidentalis.....	Button Ball, or Plane Tree.....	1 25	25	
“ racemosus.....	Racemed Leaved.....	5 00	50	
Poinciana Gilliesii.....	Gillies'.....			25
Populus lævigata.....	Cotton Wood Tree.....	5 00	50	
Prunus maritima.....	Beach Plum.....	2 00	25	
“ mollis.....	Oregon Wild Cherry.....	5 00	50	
“ serotina.....	Wild Black Cherry.....	1 25	25	
“ padus.....	Wild Cherry.....	2 00	25	
Ptelea trifoliata.....	Hop Tree.....	2 00	25	
Punica Granatum.....	Pomegranate.....	3 00	30	
Pyrus arbutifolia.....	Choke-Berry.....	2 50	25	
Quercus rubra.....	Red Oak..... ½ bush. \$4 00 ½ qt.			25
“ coccinea.....	Scarlet do..... 5 00			25
“ tinctoria.....	Quercitron do. “ 4 00 “			25
Rhamnus catharticus.....	Buckthorn.....	1 50	20	
Rhus Cotinus.....	Smoke Tree.....	3 00	30	
“ Copallina.....	Dwarf Sumach.....	2 00	25	
“ glabra.....	Smooth Sumach.....	1 50	25	
“ Toxicodendron.....	Poison Ivy.....	3 00	30	
“ typhina.....	Staghorn Sumach.....	2 00	25	
“ Venenata.....	Poison Sumach.....	2 00	25	
Ribes sanguineum.....	Red flowering Currant.....		75	
Robinia Pseudacacia.....	Yellow Locust.....	50	10	
Rosa hybrida.....	Hybrid Rose, mixed.....		50	
“ canina.....	Dog Rose for Stocks.....	50	15	
“ rubiginosa.....	Sweet Brier.....		1 00	25
Salisburia adiantifolia.....	Maiden Hair Tree.....	1 00	20	
Salix capræa.....	Willow.....	2 00	25	
“ alba.....	White Willow.....	2 00	25	
Sambucus pubens.....	Red fruited Elder.....	2 00	25	
“ Canadensis.....	Common Elder.....	2 00	25	
Sassafras officinalis.....	Sassafras.....	2 00	25	
Smilax glauca.....	Shining leaved.....	1 50	15	
Sophora Japonica.....	Japanese Sophora.....	2 00	25	
“ pendula.....	“ Drooping Sophora.....	2 50	25	
“ speciosa.....	From Arizona.....	2 00	25	
Spartium Junceum.....	Spanish Broom.....	1 00	20	
Spiræa eriæfolia.....	From Oregon.....	5 00	50	

DECIDUOUS SEEDS—Continued.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
Syringa vulgaris	<i>Lilac.</i>	\$2 00	\$0 25	
Taxodium distichum	<i>North Carolina Cypress</i>	60	10	
Thea Chinensis	<i>Tea.</i>	2 50	25	
Tilia Europæa	<i>European Linden.</i>	1 00	20	
“ Americana	<i>American “</i>	1 50	25	
“ argentea	<i>Silvery “</i>	1 00	20	
Typha latifolia	<i>Cat Tail Reed.</i>	1 50	20	
Ulmus Americana	<i>American Elm.</i>	3 00	30	
Ulex Europæus	<i>Furze</i>	1 00	20	
Viburnum Lantana	<i>Wayfaring Tree</i>	1 25	20	
“ Opulus	<i>Guelder Rose</i>	1 25	20	
“ prunifolium	<i>Black Haw.</i>	1 50	20	
“ pubescens	<i>Downy Arrow-wood.</i>	2 00	25	
“ nudum	<i>White-Rod.</i>	2 00	25	
“ dentatum	<i>Arrow-wood.</i>	2 00	25	
“ tinus	<i>Laurustinus.</i>	1 25	20	
Virgilia lutea	<i>See Cladrastis.</i>			
Vitex agnus-castus	<i>Chaste Tree.</i>	1 50	25	
Wistaria magnifica	<i>Magnificent Wistaria</i>	4 00	40	
“ Sinensis	<i>Chinese Wistaria.</i>	5 00	50	
Zanthoxylum Americanum	<i>Prickly Ash</i>	3 00	30	
Zizyphus sativa	<i>Cultivated Jujube.</i>		25	

NATIVE GRAPE SEED.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
VITIS Californica	<i>Californian, (Natural).</i>	2 50	25	
“ cinerea	<i>Whitish leaved.</i>	3 00	30	
“ indivisa	<i>Entire leaved.</i>	3 00	30	

PALM SEEDS.

Per Packet.

Areca Baueri, 25c.“ **lutescens, 25c.****Brahea edulis, 25c.**“ **filifera, 25c.**“ **glauca, 25c.****Caryota urens, 10c.****Chamædopsis excelsa, 25c.****Cocos Weddelliana, 25c.**“ **Gaertneri, 25c.**“ **campestris, 25c.****Corypha Australis, 10c.****Kentia Balmoreana, 25c.**“ **Forsteriana, 25c.****Latania Borbonica, 10c.****Oreodoxa regia, 10c.****Pandanus utilis, 10c.****Phœnix Canariensis, 25c.**“ **dactylifera, 25c.**“ **tenuis, 25c.****Seaforthia elegans, 25c.**

FLOWER * SEEDS,

—WITH—

Practical Directions for their Culture, Treatment, &c.

HARDY ANNUALS (*hA*).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hot-bed, or, if possible, in a green-house. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The proper soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds should be a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hot-beds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will damp off. When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pots, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted, or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them. A common mistake in sowing Flower, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all Flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firmly hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier *Annuals* may be sown where they are to grow, but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such *Annuals* as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of *Biennials* and some *Hardy Annuals* may be sown in September in boxes and placed in cold frames. They will make fine strong plants by Spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frosts render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in Winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS (hB and hP).—These require the same treatment as the *Hardy Annuals*. In addition to the above, both *Hardy Biennials* and *Perennials* may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until Spring, the seeds of many *Perennials* require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the Winter. As soon as the frost is out in Spring, the covering must be carefully removed and the surface around them loosened, and, when large enough, transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hot-bed, as directed for *Hardy Annuals*. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hot-bed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like *Hardy Annuals*.

Half Hardy Biennials and *Perennials* require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seed early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border, in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or green-houses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS, AND PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the *Tender Annuals* (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm green house, or plunging in a moderate hot-bed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots and bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hot-bed be very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREEN-HOUSE SEEDS (g).—Should be sown as directed for *Tender Annuals*, in pans, pots, or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of *Green-house Plants* are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little of the compost, or with some of the silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass be placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of success with fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or the trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting, they should be kept in a shady part of the green-house for a few days, until they are established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants, from the finer seeds, killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water,

shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULAS, CHINESE.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if these be sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills in a light, rich soil in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March till the middle of May. The earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seed about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the green-house, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed leaf, transplant them singly into two or two and a half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good stocky plants, and they must therefore be re-potted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the green-house during the summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the green-house or a well-lighted sitting room.

CINERARIAS.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside; but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well, if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the green-house. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May in shallow boxes in fine soil. Sow the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip. Water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings is similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant singly into small pots in a rich soil with some vegetable mould in it. Re-pot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants be wanted, the re-potting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphids and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool green-house, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter, when the plants are coming into bloom, it may be necessary to smoke the plants occasionally to keep down the green fly.

CALCEOLARIAS—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool green-house. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste, or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully. An atomizer or brush may be used to ad-

vantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots two to two and a half inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Re-pot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the re-potting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots eight inches in diameter. If the pots become root bound, the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly, to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a *cool* green-house in the winter, as directed for Cinerarias, and keep the pots sufficiently apart at all times to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking may be necessary to keep down the green fly.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium, (or, more properly, Pelargonium,) now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than any where else; but in a green-house or sitting room during the winter. Sow the seed in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil. Cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed leaf in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich, or, if the seed were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown indoors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the green-house, will show flowers in June and July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August or September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed. The character of the flower will depend upon the goodness of the seed. While many will produce bright and pretty flowers, it is only occasionally that one will be found sufficiently good to save for a name, except the seed has been saved from choice kinds.



NEW AND OTHERWISE RARE AND REMARKABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

- Asparagus Verticillatus.** *This is one of the finest decorative climbers, with beautiful foliage, very graceful feather like plumes, bright red berries. Hardy Perennial, growing about ten feet high. Per packet. \$0 25*
- Chrysanthemum.** *Splendid American mixture, saved from show plants of the Chinese, Japan and other new sorts, that attracted such general attention at the Exhibitions the past Autumn. The plants are perennial and perfectly hardy, the colors are perfect, varying from the purest white to the deepest crimson, also variegated, striped, etc. Per packet. 50*
- Dianthus Heddewigii atropurpurea.** *(Mourning Pink). This is a striking novelty, the beautiful large double flowers are edged with white and will become one of the best cut flowers for mourning wreaths and bouquets. Per packet. 25*
- Haplocarpha Leichtlini.** *A new composite from Africa, with a splendid crown of many lyrate cut leaves three to six inches in length, the flowers are borne on scapes a foot high, are fully 2½ inches across, bright yellow ray florets with the disk deep yellow. The scapes are produced throughout the Summer and Autumn. The root is Perennial, but requires protection during severe winters and will flower the first year from seed, by starting in frame. Sow in a light soil. Per packet. 25*

REMARKABLE FLOWER SEEDS.—Continued.

- Iberis "Charmer."** (*Giant White Candytuft*) Plant Dwarf, recommended last year, of bushy habit, with very large white flowers; invaluable for Florists. ² packet. 10
- Lavatera Arborea Variegata.** A beautiful bold and massive plant, attracting much attention last year; it has variegated leaves with shades of green and pure white and is very valuable for beds and singly on lawns, as they advance in age it is more striking, hardy perennial with slight protection. 10
- Mignonette "Machet."** This is well adapted for pot culture as well as for beds. It is of pyramidal growth, furnished with thick and dark green leaves; numerous stout flower-stalks terminated by massive spikes of deliciously scented red flowers. It is quite distinct, and the most valuable Mignonette grown. 10
- Phlox Drummondii "Cleveland."** We now call attention to three rare and splendid varieties of this favorite bedding flower, this bears very large flowers, white with crimson centre, the contrast being very effective and showy, flowering all summer. 10
- Phlox Drummondii, "Garibaldi."** Bright scarlet with white eye, large flowers, very profuse flowering; a bed of these cannot be surpassed for bedding. 10
- Phlox Drummondii "Dwarf Crimson Bouquet."** This from its color forms the most effective of beds, being dwarf and color so bright that it can be seen for a long distance it is very attractive and brilliant, delightfully scented. 10
- Rhodanthe Manglesii alba nana.** A beautiful dwarf, silvery white variety of the *Rhodanthe*, for cutting nothing can be finer, the abundance of flowers and pleasing color, make it one of the best for cut flowers, for Vases or Baskets for Florists. 40
- Tagetes "El Dorado."** An improved variety of the African Marigold. It is without exception the finest of the Autumn flowers, which are from three to four inches in diameter, and very double, are of all shades of yellow, from lemon color to deep orange; robust habit of growth. For church decorations, etc. it is very chaste and beautiful. 25
- Tropæolum (Tom Thumb Nasturtium) coccineum foliis aureum.** A golden foliaged dwarf variety of this beautiful species, which is beautifully contrasted with scarlet flowers and yellow leaves, called "golden cloth". 40
- Tropæolum (Tom Thumb Nasturtium) "Empress of India."** The flowers of this distinct very dwarf variety, are of a vivid crimson, very abundant, no other annual can approach it in effectiveness, the leaves are of a bluish green or metallic bronze. 10
- Viola tricolor maxima "Trimardeau."** An entirely new race. The plants are of vigorous and compact habit; the flowers are carried well, and each is marked with three well defined large spots; they are of refined form and present a notable difference from all of the known forms in size. 50
- Viola tricolor maxima "Plum Velvet."** This is an entirely new shade and distinct color, very free flowering, large flowers. 25

EXPLANATION

OF THE

FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

The first column gives the number by which the different varieties may be ordered without writing out the whole name.

The second column gives the *Botanical* name, in Roman characters.

* designates ornamental leaved plants.

.. .. in all cases, *repetition*.

in vars. .. in *varieties*, or mixed colors.

fl. pl. .. *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The figures in the third column give the comparative time of *Flowering*. As it is impossible, in our varied extent of climate, to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into EARLY, INTERMEDIATE, and LATE flowering sorts. Thus:

No. 1 designates *early*.

No. 2 *intermediate*.

No. 3 *late-flowering plants*.

The fourth column gives the *Hardiness and Duration* :

A represents *Annual*, lasting but one year.

B *Biennial*, .. two years.

P *Perennial*, .. three or more years.

E *Evergreen*.

But as a large number of the Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark † is affixed to such.

h. represents *hardy*—plants for open borders.

hh. *half hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t. *tender*—requiring protection.

g. *green-house plants*.

bu. *bulbous plants*.

S. *shrubs*.

The fifth column gives the color in full, except as abbreviated below. Thus :

ap. *apetalous*,

blk. *black*,

br. *brown*,

tri. *tricolor*,

bff. *buff*,

car. *carmine*,

cr. *crimson*,

sul. *sulphur*,

lav. *lavender*,

ptd. *painted*,

pur. *purple*,

var. *variegated*,

scar. *scarlet*,

spot. *spotted*,

stri. *striped*,

ver. *vermilion*.

The sixth column gives the comparative height of the plants in feet. *Trail* signifies *trailing*; *Cr.* *creeping*.

The seventh column, the price ₧ packet.

FLOWER SEEDS

*FLOWER SEEDS MAILED PROMPTLY, WITH POSTAGE PAID,
ON RECEIPT OF AMOUNT ANNEXED.*

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.						General Observations.
	Time of Flowering and Duration	Hardiness	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	
2065 <i>Abronia umbellata</i>	2	hA	rose	trail.	cts. 5	Beautiful annual trailer. Fine for conservatories. Flowers striped, veined, and self colors. Very handsome, free bloomers.
2075 <i>Abutilon Thompsonii</i> fol. var.	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25	
2078 <i>atrosanguineum</i>	2 3	..	d. red	..	25	
2080 <i>Darwini grandiflorum</i>	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
2082 <i>mixed</i>	2 3	..	y. st.	..	25	
2085 <i>Acacia dealbata</i>	1	..	yel.	..	10	Fine green-house and conservatory shrubs, with gracefully drooping branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, gratefully scented.
2087 <i>Decaisneana</i>	1	..	..	..	10
2090 <i>melanoxylon</i>	1	..	..	..	10
2098 <i>ornithophora</i>	1	..	..	10	10
2100 <i>speciosa</i>	1	..	pur.	..	10	
2104 <i>fine mixed</i>	1	..	mixed	..	10	
2107 <i>Acanthus mollis</i>	3	hP	white	3	5	Fine large ornamental leaved plant with showy flowers.
2108 <i>spinosus</i>	2	..	pur.	..	10	
2118 <i>Aconitum Napellus</i>	2	..	blue	4	5	Monk's Hood. Pretty flowers. Very fine.
2119 <i>Fisheri</i>	2	..	..	..	10
2120 <i>Adonis autumnalis</i>	2	hA	scar.	1	5	Pretty and hardy. Showy Spring flower.
2122 <i>vernalis</i>	1	hP	yel.	½	5	
2128 <i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>	1	tP	blue	1	10	A graceful tuberous-rooted plant, fine for the conservatory or the lawn.
2129 <i>Ageratum conspicuum</i> var.	2	..	white	..	5	
2130 <i>Lasseauxi</i>	2	..	rose	..	5	Free flowering Annuals. Fine for bedding, and contrasting well with Geranium, Perilla, and Dwarf Amaranths.
2132 <i>Mexicanum</i>	2	hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135 <i>—album</i>	2	..	white	..	5	
2138 <i>—"Little Gem"</i>	2	..	blue	..	5	
Agrostemma						
See Rose Campion.						
2148 <i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>	1 3	hhB	scar.	2	5	Very showy in flower, and of fine habit. Should be kept in the house in cold weather, as the plants are rather tender. Sow in a hot-bed.
2149 <i>—alba</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2150 <i>linifolia</i>	1 3	..	scar.	1½	5	
2153 <i>myrtifolia</i>	1 3	..	..	2½	5
2155 <i>Warszewiczii</i>	1 3	..	..	2	5
2157 <i>Alstrœmeria pulchella</i>	1 2	gP	..	3	10	Pretty for conservatory.
2159 <i>Alyssum</i> (Sweet) <i>maritimum</i>	1 3	hA	white	trail.	5	Fine bedding plants. The first is the Sweet Alyssum ; saxatile compactum is one of the finest, golden yellow.
2160 <i>—compactum</i>	1 3	..	..	..	10
2163 <i>saxatile compactum</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2165 <i>Wierzebecki</i>	1 3	..	..	1½	5
2166 <i>argenteum</i>	1 3	..	..	1½	5

*All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.**General Observations.*

	<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	
					cts.	
2167 <i>Amarantus Abyssinicus</i> *	2 3	hA	yel.	3	5	Ornamental l-axed plants, invaluable for bedding; foliage crimson, variegated, yellow, &c., &c. The tricolor varieties are among the most valuable bedding plants; are also fine grown in pots.
2168 bicolor ruber *	2 3	..	red	2	5	
2168a cruentus* (Prince's Feather)	2 3	..	d. red	3	5	
2170 giganteus*	2 3	..	pur.	6	5	
2182 Henderi*	2 3	tA	cr. & y.	4	10	
2184 magnificus*	2 3	..	..	..	10
2190 melancholicus ruber*	2 3	..	red	2½	5	
2192 salicifolius*	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
2195 —“ Prince of Wales ”*	2 3	..	..	..	10
2196 sanguineus nanus*	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
2197 tricolor* (Joseph's Coat)	2 3	..	mixed	diff.	5	Browallia. Green-house annuals. Very pretty.
2198 amabilis tricolor*	2 3	..	tri.	2	5	
2198a atropurpureus*	2 3	..	dk.pur.	..	5	
2199 fine mixed*	2 3	..	r. & y.	..	5	
2202 <i>Amethyst</i> , winged	2	..	blue	..	10	
2204 white	2	..	white	..	10	
2206 <i>Anagallis grandifl. fruticosa</i>	1 3	hhP	ver.	2½	5	Bedding plants covered with flowers throughout the Summer. Warm, sunny spots are best.
2208 —Phillipsii	1 3	..	..	..	5
2220 —in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	2	5	
2223 <i>Anchusa angustifolia</i>	2	hP	pur.	..	5	Evergreen and pretty.
2230 <i>Anemone coronaria</i>	1	..	mixed	2	5	Anemones are very beautiful Spring flowers, and should be in every garden.
2233 Pulsatilla	1	..	..	½	5
2237 sylvestris	1	..	white	..	10	
2240 <i>Angelonia grandiflora</i>	3	gP	pur.	1	25	A tender herbaceous plant, bearing handsome flowers. Thrives in a light, rich soil. See Snapdragon.
Antirrhinum						
2245 <i>Aquilegia caryophylloides</i>	1 3	hP	striped	1½	5	The Columbines are fine early, free flowering, hardy border plants; every garden should have them. Nothing can be finer than beds of these.
2249 chrysantha	1 3	..	yel.	3	10	
2253 cerulea	1 3	..	blue	..	25	
2255 —hybrida	1 3	..	sul.	..	25	
2257 Canadensis	1 2	..	r. & y.	2	10	
2265 <i>Argemone grandiflora</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	Flowers large and poppy shaped
2266 “ “ lutea	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2273 <i>Asclepias Cornuti</i>	2	..	p.	4	5	Silkwced.
2276 Curassavica	1 3	gP	orange	..	5	Scallow-Wort; free bloomer.
2278 incarnata	2	hP	rose p.	3	5	Scamp Milkweed.
2283 <i>Asperula setosa azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	l. bl.	1	5	Sweet scented and profuse bloomers.
2285 odorata	2 3	hP	white	½	10	
2286 <i>Aster</i> , Shakespeare	2 3	hhA	mixed	3	10	These varieties are from Germany, and saved from the finest double sorts. Nothing can be finer than a bed of these in the Autumn. They can also be grown very nicely in pots for early blooming, and also for early Winter ornaments. They should be transplanted at least twice. The soil should be rich, and they should be well attended to, and they
2292 Pyramidal	3	..	..	..	10
2295 Bouquet, mixed	3	..	..	1	10
2296 Lilliput, mixed	3	..	..	..	10
2297 Very Dwarf or Pygmæa	2 3	..	..	..	10
2298 Chrysanthemum flowered	3	..	..	1½	10
2300 White “ “	3	..	white	..	10	
2301 “ Dwarf	3	..	mixed	1	10	
2303 German quilled, mixed	3	..	..	..	5
2305 Globe “ “	3	..	..	..	5
2308 Large flowered rose	3	..	rose	..	10	
2310 Crowned, mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2311a Washington, white	3	..	white	2	10	
2311b —peach blossom	3	..	rose	..	10	

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General Observations.

		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2460	Bocconia cordata*	2 3	hP	white	3	10	} Ornamental for single specimens or groups.
2461	Japonica*	2 3	gP	..	4	10	
2463	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA	pur.	1	5	} One of the finest for edgings. Should be sown in hot-bed.
2465	—alba	3	..	white	..	5	
2468	—in vars,	3	..	mixed	..	5	
	Browallia elata						See Amethyst.
	Cacalia						See Tassel Flower.
2473	Calandrinia discolor	2 3	..	rose	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Handsome, brilliant colors; should be planted in sunny situations. Fine for edgings
2475	speciosa	2 3	..	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2480	umbellata	2 3	hhP	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	
2482	Calceolaria hybrida, finest	2 3	gP	mixed	2	25	} Seeds are saved from the finest varieties; are very fine, beautifully striped, blotched, and variegated.
2485	grandiflora, self-colored	2 3	..	..	..	25
2486	grandiflora tigrina pumila						
	compacta, dwarf	2 3	..	..	1	50
2490	rugosa	2 3	..	..	2	25
2492	scabiosæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	..	10	
2492a	pinnata, for bedding	2 3	..	..	..	10
2493	Calendula officinalis plena	2 3	hA	orange	1	5	} The Pot Marigolds are fine for back grounds, being quite showy, especially Meteor.
2497	—nova, Nankeen	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2499	officinalis "Meteor"	2 3	..	..	..	5
2505	pluvialis	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	5	
2506	Pongei fl. pl.	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2507	sicula, single yellow	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2508	Calliopsis bicolor marmorata	2 3	..	r. & y.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Fine, showy Annuals, (Coreopsis) abundant bloomers and bright colors.
2516	Drummondii	2 3	..	y. & br.	1	5	
2518	elegans picta	2 3	..	..	2	5
2519	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2520	Callirrhoe involucrata	1 3	..	c. & w.	tra.	5	} Free flowering, pretty colors, and blooming for a long time. Start in frame early.
2525	pedata	1 3	..	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	Camellia Japonica	1 3	gP	..	3	25	} One of the finest flowering greenhouse plants.
2530	Campanula Carpatica	1	hP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2533	—alba	1	..	white	..	5	} One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The perennial species, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on list are very fine for edgings and beds. Nos. 2535 and 2545 may be grown in pots.
2535	grandiflora	2	..	blue	2	5	
2536	—alba	2	..	white	..	5	
2538	medium calycanthema	2 3	hB	..	..	10
2540	— — alba	2 3	..	..	..	10
2541	— — mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	..
2543	nobilis alba	3	..	..	3	10
2545	pyramidalis	3	thhP	blue	4	10	
2546	—albus	3	..	white	..	10	
2548	Candytuft, Iberis amara	1 2	hA	..	1	5	} Iberis. Showy Annuals for beds or edgings, sweet scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders.
2552	coronaria (Rocket)	1 2	..	..	..	5
2555	odorata	1 2	..	..	..	5
2557	rosea carnea	1 2	..	rose	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2560	Dunnettii	1 2	..	d. c.	1	5	
2567	—lilacina	1 2	..	lilac	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2576	affinis (very dwarf)	1 3	..	white	..	10	
2576a	Giant White "Charmer"	1 2	..	..	1	10
2576b	carmine	1 2	..	car.	..	10	
2577	Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
2577b	Dwarf Mixed Hybrid	1 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2578	sempervirens	1	hP	white	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	

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All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering		Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2580	Canna, Dark leaved	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	cts.	} Cannas are very ornamental and tropical looking. Fine for lawns; very handsome.
2581	Warscewiczii	1 3	..	blood r.	..	5		
2583	fine mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2587	Canterbury Bells—Blue	1 3	thB	blue	2	5		} Campanula or Canterbury Bells. Very ornamental for back borders. All the varieties are fine old plants and should be grown extensively.
2590	White	1 3	..	white	..	5		
2593	Rose	1 3	..	rose	..	5		
2596	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2598	Double Blue	2 3	..	blue	..	10		
2600	“ Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	10		
2603	“ White	2 3	..	white	..	10		
2605	“ Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10		
2608	Carduus benedictus	2	hA	yel.	2	5		Blessed Thistle—pretty.
2610	Carnation Pink	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	10		} Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer. Are highly scented.
2613	“ Double extra	2 3	..	..	..	25	
2618	Tree or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1 3	..	..	1	25	
2620	Rose-leaved	2 3	..	..	2	50	
2622	Grenadine, single	1 3	..	red	..	10		
2626	Red Grenadine, Double	1 3	..	..	..	25	
2638	Castilleia indivisa	2 3	..	b. red	1½	25		} Very rich and free flowering. Good for backgrounds.
Castor Oil Beans								
See Ricinus.								
2640	Catananche alba	2 3	hA	white	2	5		} Everlasting flowers. Bright colors, free flowering.
2644	coerulea	2 3	thP	blue	..	5		
Catch-Fly.								
See Silene.								
2646	Cedronella cana	2 3	..	pur.	..	5		} Beautiful purplish crimson flowers.
2647	Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage)	3	hA	claret	..	5		
2647a	plumosus,	3	..	red	..	5		} Fine plants for vases.
2647b	“ beautiful Golden Feathered	3	..	yel.	..	10		
Celosia cristata								
See Cockscomb.								
2648	Centaurea Americana	3	hA	pur.	3	5		} Nos. 2650, 2651, and 2655 are ornamental leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds. The others are showy plants when in bloom.
2650	candidissima, 1000 seeds \$1.	3	hhP	white	1	25		
2651	Clementei “ “ 50c.	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2655	gymnocarpa “ “ 50c.	3	..	pur.	..	10		
2658	Cyanus, Emperor William	2	hA	..	1½	5		
2660	Centaureidium Drummondii	2	..	yel.	..	5		Pretty little Composite.
2663	Centranthus macrosiphon	1 3	..	red	1	5		} Very pretty, free flowering Annuals. Suitable for rock-eries and vases.
2665	—albus	1 3	..	white	½	5		
2668	—nanus	1 3	..	red	..	5		
2671	Cerastium tomentosum	2 3	thP	white	..	25		Fine edging plants. Pretty.
2675	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	thhP	pur.	2	25		} Very pretty; bright color. A desirable plant, for the green-house or conservatory.
2687	Chorozema varia	1 3	gS	scar.	3	10		

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
Christmas Rose					cts.		<i>See Helleborus niger.</i>
2690	Chrysanthemum coronarium						
	album	2 3	hA	white	1½	5	} <i>Showy, free bloomers. The Annual species should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy.</i>
2693	—Double Yellow	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2695	—Double Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2711	carinatum album	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2712	—luteum	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2713	—“Eclipse”	2 3	..	br. & yel	1	10	
2714	—mixed “carinatum”	2 3	..	mixed	1	5	
2718	inodorum	2 3	..	white	..	10	
2721	frutescens	2 3	..	..	..	10
2724	Burridgeanum	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2728	—hybridum	2 3	5	} <i>For bouquets or edging. C. frutescens is the Paris Daisy</i>
2730	Indicum grandiflorum	3	hP	..	3	10	
2731	Japonicum	3	..	..	..	10
2733	—pompon	3	..	..	1½	10
2734	—American	3	..	mixed	3	50	} <i>These are the celebrated sorts of the Autumn Shows that attract so much attention and bloom late. From the finest show flowers.</i>
2735	Cineraria hybrida	1	†gP	..	2	25	
2736	—rubra	1	..	lustrous	..	25	} <i>From the finest named flowers; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. Very handsome cool green-house plants.</i>
2737	—grandiflora	1	..	mixed	..	25	
2738	—kermesina	1	..	crim.	..	25	
2743	—nana	1	..	mixed	1	25	
2745	—grandiflora alba	1	..	white	..	25	
2746	—Azure Blue	1	..	blue	..	25	
2750	—New Double	2	..	mixed	2	75	
2753	maritima	2	hhP	yel.	3	5	} <i>For ribbon gardening; have a silvery foliage. Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these is very beautiful, especially the double varieties. They are beautiful as edging plants or for vases, hanging baskets, etc. The double varieties are especially fine.</i>
2755	—candidissima	2	..	..	..	5
2758	Clarkia elegans, Double	2 3	hA	mixed	1½	5	
2761	—purpurea plena	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
2763	pulchella	2 3	..	rose	..	5	} <i>See Salvia hominum.</i>
2765	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2766	—marginata	2 3	..	bord.	1½	5	
2768	White Tom Thumb	2 3	..	..	½	5
2778	mixed	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
Clary, Purple top							} <i>See Salvia hominum.</i>
Red top							
2782	Cleome arborea	2	gP	white	8	10	} <i>Curious; very ornamental, in the Castor Oil Bean style.</i>
2783	sesquiorgyalis	2	..	pur.	..	10	
2785	Clianthus Dampieri	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10	} <i>Beautiful green-house plants, bearing large, showy, pea-shaped flowers.</i>
2790	punicus	1 2	..	crim.	6	10	
2792	Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella	2	hA	tri.	½	10	<i>Very pretty for edgings.</i>
Cockscomb.							} <i>Celosia. If grown in good rich soil, the heads will be large, full and bright colored. Very pretty. Can be preserved for Winter Bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.</i>
2795	Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	1½	5	
2801	“ Sulphur	3	..	sul.	..	5	
2803	“ Orange	2 3	..	orang.	..	5	
2804	“ White	3	..	white	..	5	
2806	“ Tom Thumb	3	..	crim.	¾	5	
2808	“ Prest. Thiers	3	10	
2812	Japan Scarlet	3	..	scar.	3	5	
2816	“ Yellow	3	..	yel.	..	5	

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		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
2820	Cockscomb, New Moss Head	3	hA	var.	1	10	} See Obs. on preceding page.
2823	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	3	5	
2833	Coleus*	2 3	gP	..	2	25	Splendid bedding plants.
2835	Collinsia Bartsiaefolia	2	hA	pur.	1	5	} Free flowering Annuals. If sown in Autumn, will stand the Winter, and flower early in Spring. All the species are good and of fine colors.
2838	bicolor	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5	
2839	“ alba	1 2	..	white	..	..
2840	candidissima	2	..	..	1	5
2843	grandiflora	2	..	p. & w.	..	5	
2847	multicolor marmorata	2 3	..	w. & ro.	..	5	
2850	vena	1 3	..	bl. & o.	½	5	
2852	mixed	..	..	mixed	2	5
2854	Collomia coccinea	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5	} Fine for bees; also good for pot culture. They are very pretty.
2856	grandiflora	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2857	aggregata	2 3	..	..	..	25
2858	Columbine, Common Double	1 3	hP	mixed	2	5	} These are very free flowering. See Aquilegia.
2860	White	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2862	Commelyna cœlestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy, favorite plants, for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
2865	—alba	1	..	white	..	5	
2868	variegata*	1	..	var.	2	5	
2870	Convolvulus minor	1 3	hA	tri.	1	5	} These are fine for growing in clumps or beds; and well adapted for rockeries and hanging-baskets, blooming for a long time.
2872	—albus	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2875	—unicaulis	1 3	..	pur.	..	5	
2876	—New Crimson Violet	1 3	..	crim.	..	5	
2877	—roseus	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
2877a	—tricolor, mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	} Very handsome green-house shrub. Does well if planted out in Summer.
2880	Cordylina australis*	3	..	white	3	25	
2882	indivisa lineata*	3	12	25	Beautiful flowering green-house shrubs.
2887	Cosmidium Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
2890	Cosmos bipinnata purpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	Beautiful annual composite.
2892	Cotton	2 3	tA	yel.	3	5	Curious for pots, or garden.
2894	Cowslip	1	hP	mixed	½	10	Primula. Spring flower.
2900	Crucianella stylosa	2	..	pur.	..	10	A handsome Rubiaceæ.
2906	Cuphea miniata	3	thhP	crim.	1	10	} These are very pretty green-house plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2915a is a hardy Annual, and very desirable.
2908	platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10	
2910	purpurea	3	..	pur.	..	10	
2913	eminens	3	..	s. & y.	1½	10	
2914	Roezlii	1 3	..	y. & r.	1	25	
2915	strigulosa	1 3	..	violet	..	25	
2915a	lanceolata	1 3	hA	pur.	..	10	
2916	Cyclamen Persicum	1	gbu	w. ro.	½	25	Beautiful green-house bulb.
2918	Dahlia, Fine Double, from named flowers	3	thhP	mixed	6	10	} These are too well known as favorites with all to need a detailed description. All the varieties are beautiful.
2919	Double Dwarf	3	3	10	
2920	Single, fine strain	3	10	

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		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price Per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
2922 Daisy, Double White	1	thP	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	cts.	} <i>The poet's favorite.</i>
2923 Double Longfellow	1	..	rose	..	25		
2925 from finest collection Paris	1	..	mixed	..	25		
							<i>See Chrysanthemum frutescens.</i>
2933 Daphne Mezereum	1	hS	pink	3	25		} <i>Early flowering and finely scented shrub.</i>
2935 Datura metelloides	1 2	hhA	w. & b.	..	5		
2940 fastuosa double mixed	1 2	..	pur.	..	5		} <i>Very showy, large, trumpet- shaped flowers.</i>
2944 Delphinium cardiopetalum	2 3	hA	blue	1	5		
2945 Cashmerianum	2 3	thP	..	3	10		} <i>They are one of the hand- somest plants for large gar- dens; varying in color from pale blue to the deepest tint.</i>
2946 formosum	2 3	..	..	..	10	
Dianthus							} <i>See Pink, Carnation, and Picotee</i>
2954 Dicentra chrysantha	2	..	yel.	2	25		
2956 Dictamnus Fraxinella	1 2	hP	red	..	10		} <i>Curious and pretty dwarf herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a fine odour.</i>
2958 —alba	1 2	..	white	..	10		
2960 —mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
Digitalis							<i>See Foxglove.</i>
2964 Dracana Draco*	2	gP	white	10	25		} <i>See Cordylina. Ornamental green-house plants with elegant leaves.</i>
2966 indivisa lineata*	2	..	..	..	25	
2968 rubra*	2	..	red	5	25		
2970 Veitchii*	2	..	white	3	25		
2972 Dracocephalum Moldavicum	3	thP	blue	2	5		<i>Ornamental.</i>
Echeveria							} <i>Interesting green-house suc- culents, which are also largely used for carpet bed- ding.</i>
2972a farinosa, pr. 1000 seeds \$3.00	2	gP	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	25		
2972b retusa nana “ “ 1.00	2	..	..	..	25	
2972c secunda glauca “ 2.00	2	..	..	..	25	
2978 Epacris hybrida superba	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50		<i>Free blooming, like a Heath.</i>
2980 Erica, finest mixed	2 3	2	25		<i>Charming evergreen shrubs.</i>
2983 Erinus alpinus	3	hP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	25		<i>Beautiful for hanging-baskets</i>
2986 Erysimum Arkansanum	1 2	hA	yel.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5		} <i>Showy and free flowering, and bright colors.</i>
2988 Peroffskianum	1 2	..	orange	..	5		
2990 Eschscholtzia Californica	1 3	..	yel.	1	5		} <i>Very free bloomers for bor- ders or rockeries. The last good for edging. Double are very showy. The bright yellow flowers are desirable in every garden, and are also fine grown in pots.</i>
2990a —alba	1 3	..	white	..	5		
2990aa —alba rosea	1 3	..	wh. r.	..	5		
2990b —aurantiaca	1 3	..	orange	..	5		
2992 crocea	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2995 —plena	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2998 tenuifolia	1 3	..	yel.	..	5		
3000 Mandarin	1 3	..	o. r. crm	..	5		
3001 Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
3003 Eucharidium grandiflorum	1 2	..	rose	..	5		<i>Free flowering, very pretty.</i>
3005 Eucnide Bartonoides	2	tA	yel.	2	10		} <i>Fine plant for rockeries, or for pots.</i>

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3010	Eupatorium Fraseri	3	hP	white	2	5	} Fine for Winter bouquets; showy for back grounds.
3014	Euphorbia marginata*	3	hA	w. & gr.	2	5	
3020	Eutoca multiflora	3	hB	pink	1	5	} Are good serviceable flower- ing plants for bedding. Free blooming.
3022	viscida	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
3026	Wrangeliana	1 3	..	..	..	5
3030	Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2	..	rose	1	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
3033	Feverfew, Blood-colored	1 3	thP	d. r.	2	10	} Pretty, fine for ribbon gar- dening.
3036	Flax, yellow (Linum)	2 3	thhP	yel.	1	10	
3038	Large Crimson	2 3	hhA	crim.	..	5	} Pretty, good for rock work. Fine, free flowering bedding plants; beautiful colors.
3040	Variegated	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
Forget-me-not.							
3046	Myosotis alpestris	1 2	thhP	blue	trail.	10	} All are beautiful. The Myosotis palustris is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early flowering.
3048	—alba	1 2	..	white	1	10	
3049	—elegantissima	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
3050	Azorica	1 2	..	d. b.	..	10	
3054	—coelestina	1 2	..	l. b.	..	25	
3056	dissitiflora	1	..	blue	..	10	
3058	palustris	1 2	thP	b. & w.	1	10	
3062	sylvatica	1 2	..	blue	1	10	
3065	Foxglove, (Digitalis) White	2	..	white	3	5	} The Foxgloves are showy for back grounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs.
3068	Yellow	2	..	yel.	1 1/2	5	
3070	Large-flowered	1 2	..	l. y.	..	5	
3072	Rose	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3075	Purple	1 2	..	pur.	..	5	
3078	Gloxinia-like, White	2 3	..	white	3	5	
3080	Gloxinia-like, Rose,	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
3082	gloxinoides, mixed	2 3	..	mixed	4	5	
3087	Mixed	1 2	..	..	div.	5
3089	Four O'Clocks, Hybrid	2 3	tA	..	2	5	} Mirabilis. Handsome, free flowering, sweet scented; blossoms variegated, striped, and various colors.
3090	" longiflora alba	2	..	white	..	5	
3091	" Variegated-leaved	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3091a	" new Dwarf White	2 3	..	white	1	10	
3092	Fragaria Indica	1 2	hP	yel.	trail	25	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3094	Frasera Parryi	2	..	white	2	10	Bears numerous flowers.
3095	Fuchsia, single, in vars.	1 3	gS	mixed	div.	50	} "Ladies' Ear Drop." Well known green-house plants.
3096	Gaillardia amblyodon	2 3	thhP	fine r.	2	10	
3097	picta	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	} Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders, very beautiful, fine for bouquets, and should be more gener- ally cultivated.
3098	—Lorenziana	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3099	—Aurora Borealis	2 3	..	sc. & y.	..	5	
3102	—salmon red	2 3	..	sal.	..	5	
3108	Galega officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} Ornamental tall plants for borders.
3110	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3112	Gamolepis Tagetes	1	hhA	yel.	1	5	} Fine for beds.
3114	Gardenia Thunbergii	1	gS	white	2	25	
3116	Gardoquia Betonicoides	3	thhP	pur.	1 1/2	10	Worthy of cultivation.

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							<i>General Observations.</i>	
	<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>			
3118 Gaura Lindheimeriana	1 2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5	} <i>These are easily cultivated. Fine showy hardy plants. Should be in every collection of Perennials for the beauty of the flowers. Saved from fine named varieties. Are especially fine colors. The so called Scarlet Geranium is a Pelargonium.</i>		
3120 Gentiana acaulis	1	hP	d. b.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10			
3121 campestris	2	hA	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10			
3124 cruciata	2	hP	blue	1	10			
3129 Geranium, (Zonale) Scarlet	1 3	gP	scar.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	} <i>Beautiful green-house plants, with long-tubed flowers.</i>		
3132 —Tom Thumb var.	1 3	..	mixed	..	10			
3138 (Zonale) sanguineum	2 3	hP	d. pur.	1	50			
3141 Gesnera macrantha	2	gP	scar.	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	} <i>Beautiful green-house plants, with long-tubed flowers.</i>		
3143 extra mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50			
3145 Geum Chilense coccineum pl.	2	hP	scar.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	<i>Blooms freely for a long time.</i>		
3152 Gilia capitata	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	} <i>Free-flowering Annuals—fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.</i>		
3153 —alba	1 2	..	white	..	5			
3154 laciniata	1 2	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3156 linifolia (for borders)	1 2	..	..	..	5
3158 nivalis	1 2	..	..	1	5	
3160 tricolor	1 2	..	tri.	..	5			
3161 —splendens	1 2	..	pur. sc.	..	5			
3167 mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5			
3170 rosea splendens	1 2	..	rose	..	5			
3173 Globularia trichosantha	2	gP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	<i>A very handsome plant.</i>		
3174 Gloxinia, mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	50	} <i>Green-house plants. They grow well in a light rich soil.</i>		
3175 hybrida grandiflora	1 3	..	crim.	..	50			
3176 crassifolia	1 3	..	mixed	..	50			
3177 —grandiflora horizontalis	1 3	..	..	..	50
3182 Godetia splendens	1 3	hA	p. r.	1	5	} <i>All are fine, profuse flowering, hardy Annuals, the colors being beautiful. Can be grown in pots. G. Whitneyi, the largest flowered, of a crimson blush, makes a fine pot plant, and is good for the rockery.</i>		
3183 Princess of Wales	1 3	..	d. cr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10			
3184 rubicunda	1 3	..	red	..	5			
3188 —The Bride	1 3	..	w. & c.	..	5			
3189 —Duchess of Albany	1 3	..	white	..	10			
3190 —Lady Albemarle	1 3	..	crim.	..	5			
3190a Lindleyana	1 3	..	..	1	5	
3190c “Bijou”	1 3	..	blush.	2	5			
3190d Whitneyi	1 3	..	d. rose	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5			
3191 —Brilliant	1 3	..	car.	..	10			
3194 Schamini	2 3	..	w. spo.	..	5			
3195 mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5			
Golden Feather							<i>See Pyrethrum.</i>	
3196 Grammanthes gentianoides	2	hhA	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	<i>For edgings, pots, or baskets.</i>		
3200 Gutierrezia gymnospermoides	2	hP	..	1	5	<i>For baskets. Yellow flowers.</i>		
3206 Gypsophila elegans	1 2	..	white	..	5	} <i>Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.</i>		
3207 —rosea	1 2	..	rose	..	5			
3211 muralis	1 2	hA	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	5			
3213 paniculata	1 2	hP	white	2	5			

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3815	Haplocarpha Leichtlini	1 3	hhA	yel.	1	cts. 25	} Flowers bright yellow, 2 inches broad, tinged with reddish purple.
3218	Hawkweed, Bearded	3	hA	yel.	2	5	
3220	Red	3	..	rose	..	5	} Hieraceum. Showy plants of free growth.
3222	White	3	..	white	..	5	
3223	Mixed	3	..	mixed	..	5	
3225	Helenium Douglasii	2 3	hP	yel.	..	5	} Free flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3230	Heliotropium Peruvianum	1 3	gP	pur.	..	10	} Heliotrope. These well-known favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. Light rich soil.
3235	—Chieftain, dark	1 3	..	d. pur.	..	10	
3242	—Voltaireianum	1 3	..	..	..	10	
3244	—in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3248	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	10	} Christmas Rose. Very desirable; spring flowering.
Hesperis							See Rocket.
3252	Hibiscus Africanus	2 3	hA	yel.&br.	2	5	} Striking ornaments of the garden.
3260	Syriacus, double	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	10	
3265	Hollyhock, Double White	3	thP	white	4	10	} From named varieties, of all shades of color.
3267	Double mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10	
3272	Honesty, Lunaria annua	2 3	thB	white	2	5	Curious and pretty.
3274	Humea elegans	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	} Sweet scented. They are beautiful plants, but require to be kept in pots first season.
3275	—albida	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3276	Hunnemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	1	5	Large showy flowers.
3281	Hypericum elegans	2	hP	..	1½	10	Showy bright green leaves.
3282	Iberis sempervirens	1	..	white	¾	10	Very pretty. See Candytuft.
3284	Ice Plant	2 3	tA	..	½	5	Curious and pretty.
3286	Impatiens glanduligera	2	..	pur.	1½	10	} Beautiful and singular. See Balsams.
3292	Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	¼	10	
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	tbB	oran.	1½	5	} Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. The seed should be started in the house.
3298	elegans	2 3	..	scar.	3	5	
3299	sanguinea	1 3	hB	.	1½	5	
3302	Iris Kämpferii	1 2	hP	mixed	2	5	Beautiful Iris.
3305	Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10	} Showy and beautiful; resembles the Lobelia.
3308	Jacob's Ladder	2	hP	blue	..	5	
3310	White	2	..	white	..	5	} Beautiful and hardy old-fashioned flowers.
3312	Jacobæa, White Senecio	2	hA	..	..	5	
3316	Purple "	2	..	pur.	..	5	} The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
3320	Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
3322	Joseph's Coat*	3	tA	tri.	2	5	Variegated foliage. See also Amaranthus.

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					cts.		
3324	Kaulfussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5	} <i>Fine for edgings; good habit and color. The high colors for pots.</i>
3327	—atroviolacea	2	..	d. v.	..	5	
3332	—kermesina	2	..	v. & red	..	5	
3333	—in vars.	2	..	mixed	..	5	
3334	Lantana in vars.	1 3	gS	..	2	5	} <i>Fine bedding, and one of the best green-house plants.</i>
3336	Larkspur , Dwarf Rocket	2 3	thB	..	1	5	
3338	Chinese	2 3	thP	..	2	5	} <i>Fine free blooming plants. Should be in every garden, being very rich in color. Nothing can be finer when in flower. See also Delphinium.</i>
3340	Mixed Hybrid	2 3	..	..	1	10
3342	Branching	2 3	hA	..	2	5	
3343	Ranunculus-flowered	2 3	thP	..	1	5	
3346	Bee	2 3	..	b. & w.	3	5	
3348	Lasthenia Californica	1	hA	yel.	1	5	<i>One of the yellow Composites.</i>
3350	Lavatera trimestris	2	hA	red	2	5	} <i>Showy and free flowering. L. arborea has beautifully mottled foliage.</i>
3352	—alba	2	..	white	..	5	
3353	arborea variegata	2	hhP	red	3	10	
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white	..	10	<i>Aloysia citriodora. Fine lemon scent.</i>
3356	Leontopodium alpinum	3	hP	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	<i>Curious. The Edelweiss of the Swiss Mountains.</i>
3358	Leptosiphon aureus	2	hA	orange	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	} <i>Fine for edgings or rockeries. Blooms in masses.</i>
3360	androsaceus	2	..	blue	1	5	
3361	—alba	2	..	white	..	5	
3365	densiflorus	2	..	blue	..	5	
3374	hybridus	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	5	<i>Free flowering and fragrant.</i>
3390	Linaria bipartita alba	2	hP	white	..	5	} <i>Snapdragon-shaped flowers. Desirable for edgings, and very charming for rockwork.</i>
3390a	—rosea	2	..	rose.	..	5	
3390b	—splendida	2 3	hhA	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3391	maroccana	2 3	..	rose	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3393	<i>Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy)</i>	2 3	..	violet	trail.	5	
							<i>See Flax.</i>
Linum							
3395	Lisianthus Russellianus	2 3	gA	blue	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	<i>Splendid, like the Gentians.</i>
3396	Loasa aurantiaca	2 3	hhA	orange	6	5	} <i>Beautiful and curiously formed flowers.</i>
3398	tricolor	2 3	hA	tri.	2	5	
3400	Lobelia cardinalis	2	hP	scarlet	..	10	} <i>All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edgings, and ribbon borders. L. gracilis is fine for hanging baskets or vases. L. E. speciosa and vars. are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with Scarlet Geraniums.</i>
3406	<i>Erius grandiflora superba</i>	1 3	hhP	d. b.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3412	—speciosa	1 3	..	..	..	10
3414	—Paxtoniana	1 3	..	b. & w.	1	10	
3415	—Crystal Palace com-						
	pacta	1 3	..	blue	..	10	
3415a	—mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3415b	—kermesina	1 3	..	crim.	..	10	
3416	gracilis	1 3	tA	blue	trail.	10	
3416a	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3420	<i>Lindleyana rosea</i>	1 3	..	rose	1	10	
3422	ramosa	1 3	thhP	blue	..	10	

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3428	Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	cts.	Pretty and interesting. Winged Pea.
3430	tetragonolobus	2	hA	yellow	4	5		
3432	Love-Lies-Bleeding	2	..	crim.	3	5		Graceful, showy flowers, good for back grounds.
3434	Love-in-a-Mist	1 2	..	blue	1	5		
3435	White Double	1 2	..	white	..	5		Nigella. Curious and or- namental; fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy. Dwarf variety pretty.
3436	Blue Spanish	1 2	..	blue	..	5		
3438	White Spanish	1 2	..	white	..	5		
3439	Mixed Spanish	1 2	..	mixed	..	5		
3444	Lupinus albus	2 3	..	white	2	5		The Lupin family, annual or perennial, are among the most beautiful ornaments of the garden. Some are specially charming, having spikes of highly-colored flowers, silvery foliage, and good habit, especially Nos. 3454 and its variety, 3463, 3472, 3479, and 3487, though all the perennials are fine in habit and color. They will flourish in any soil, but a rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bed- ding plants. The flowers are pea-shaped and the plants free flowering, merit- ing extensive cultivation.
3446	atroviolaceus	2 3	hP	v. & w.	2	5		
3449	arboreus	2 3	..	yellow	4	10		
3450	Cruikshankii	2 3	..	var.	3	5		
3452	Dunnetti superbus	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3454	Hartwegii	2 3	..	b & pk.	..	5		
3456	—albus	2 3	..	white	..	5		
3458	coelestinus	2 3	..	l. b.	..	5		
3460	hirsutus	1 3	..	blue	2	5		
3460a	—ruber	2 3	..	rose	..	5		
3463	hybridus insignis	2 3	..	d. r.	..	5		
3464	—atrococcineus	2	..	d. scar.	..	5		
3465	luteus	..	hA	yellow	..	5		
3470	mutabilis	2 3	S	var.	3	5		
3472	nanus	1 3	hA	b. & v.	4	5		
3475	pilosus	2 3	..	rose	2	5		
3479	polyphyllus	2 3	hP	blue	..	5		
3483	pubescens	2 3	hB	violet	3	5		
3487	subcarnosus	2 3	hA	li. & ro.	1	5		
3489	sulphureus	2 3	..	sul.	..	5		
3493	tricolor elegans	2 3	hP	o. & ro.	3	5		
3498	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
3500	Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	..	scarlet	2	5		Showy plants for borders, being free bloomers. They are finely colored, and should be in every garden.
3505	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	5		
3506	—mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5		
3507	fulgens	1	tP	scarlet	1	10		
3509	Haageana hybrida	1	hP	mixed	..	10		Handsome flowers, but should be in a shady position.
3513	Madia elegans	2	hA	yellow	2	5		
3517	Malope grandiflora	2 3	..	red	..	5		Mallow-like flowers, and very pretty. Sow early.
3520	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5		
3524	Malva miniata	2 3	gP	scarlet	4	5		Beautiful.
3530	Marigold, African	2 3	hA	lemon	2	25		Tagetes. Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding.
3531	—mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
3532	—“El Dorado”	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
3534	Dwarf striped	2 3	..	striped	4	5		
3535	Dwarf Gold Striped	2 3	..	..	4	5	
3537	French	2 3	..	orange	1	5		
3538	French, mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
3540	Ranunculus	2 3	..	striped	1½	5		Curious, but very handsome plants, for the border.
3547	Martynia Craniolaria	2 3	hhA	w. & sp.	..	5		
3549	proboscidea	2 3	..	vio. sp.	..	5		
3550	lutea	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
3552	formosa	5		
Marvel of Peru			See Four O'Clocks.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

		<i>Time of Flowering and</i>	<i>Hardiness</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
3556	Matricaria parthenioides plena	2 3	hA	white	2	cts.	5	<i>Feverfew. Pretty. Double flowering.</i>
3556a	eximia plena	2 3	hhP	..	..	5	5
3556b	capensis plena	2 3	..	..	..	5	5
3557	Mathiola bicornis	2 3	hhA	..	½	5	5	<i>See, also, "Stocks."</i>
3558	Megarrhiza Californica	1	hP	yellow	20	10	10	<i>Vine 20 to 30 feet; fine for trellis and arbors.</i>
3560	Melilotus cœrulea	3	..	blue	1½	5	5	
3570	Mesembryanthemum tricolor	1 2	tA	tri.	½	5	5	<i>Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry sunny situations. Curious and beautiful.</i>
3573	—album	1 2	..	white	..	5	5	
3575	cordifolium variegatum	1 2	..	yellow	1	25	25	
3576	glabrum	1 2	..	..	¾	10	10
3578	Mignonette, Sweet-scented	2 3	hA	w. & bf.	..	5	5	<i>Reseda, the well-known Frenchman's darling. Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in Winter seeds should be sown in July.</i>
3579	odorata grandiflora	2 3	..	..	..	5	5
3581	aurea, Golden Queen	2 3	..	b. yel.	..	5	5	
3582	pumila compacta, dwarf	2 3	..	w. & bf.	½	5	5	
3583	Machet, new and beautiful	2 3	..	..	¾	10	10
3585	Crimson Queen	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	5	
3587	Parsons's White	2 3	..	white	..	5	5	
3590	Giant Pyramidal	2 3	..	red	1½	5	5	
3594	Upright	2 3	..	white	1	5	5	
3595	Miles's Spiral	2 3	..	cr. & bf.	..	5	5	
3598	Mimulus hybridus cupreus	1 3	hP	mixed	1½	10	10	<i>Monkey Flower, very showy, musk scented, and free flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits.</i>
3603	cardinalis	1 2	..	scarlet	..	10	10	
3608	roseus superbus	1 3	..	rose & y.	..	10	10	
3610	Roezlii	2 3	..	yellow	¾	25	25	
3612	tigridioides	1 3	tgP	spot.	1	10	10	
Monk's Hood								<i>See Aconitum.</i>
Mourning Bride								<i>See Scabiosa.</i>
3620	Musa Ensete	1 2	gP	y. & br.	10	50	50	<i>To this genus belong the Banana and Plantain.</i>
3625	Musk Plant	1 3	tA	yellow	½	10	10	
3630	Myrtle, Broad-leaved	1 2	gS	white	3	10	10	<i>Myrtus. Green-house shrub.</i>
3631	Nægelia hybrida	2	gP	scar.	½	25	25	<i>One of the Gesneraceæ, with the leaves richly veined.</i>
3633	Nasturtium, (Tom Thumb)	1 2	hA	yellow	¾	5	5	
3639	—Spotted	2 3	..	s. spot.	..	5	5	<i>Tropæolum. Beautiful bed- ding plants. Planted in poor soil they flower pro- fusely, and for a long time. The colors of these plants cannot be exceeded. The dwarf varieties should be planted so that they will contrast either with white or blue flowers. The foliage is also beautiful, being dark green.</i>
3645	—Black	2 3	..	black	..	5	5	
3647	—Bluish Rose	2 3	..	blue	1	5	5	
3650	—Ruby King	2 3	..	red	..	5	5	
3654	—Cream-colored (Pearl)	2 3	..	cream	..	5	5	
3657	—Scarlet	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	5	
3658	—golden foliage	2 3	..	..	..	40	40
3660	—Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5	5	
3662	—Empress of India	2 3	..	crim.	..	10	10	
3666	—King of Tom Thumbs	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	5	
3668	—Golden	2 3	..	gold	..	5	5	
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem	2 3	..	y. & cr.	..	5	5	
3672	Cattel's Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	5	
3674	Tom Thumb, mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	5	

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		Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3677	<i>Nemesia compacta alba</i>	2 3	tA	white	1½	10	cts.	} Very pretty, neat flowering plants for edges.
3678	— <i>cœrulea</i>	2 3	..	rose&bl	..	10		
3680	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i>	1 3	hA	w & pur	1	5		} This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy culture and deserve extensive cultivation; are good in pots, as edgings, in rockeries, or the garden.
3682	— <i>oculata</i>	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5		
3684	<i>discoidalis</i>	1 3	..	pur.	..	5		
3686	<i>insignis</i>	1 3	..	blue	..	5		
3690	— <i>alba</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5		
3694	— <i>marginata</i>	1 3	..	bord.	..	5		
3696	— <i>striata</i>	1 3	..	stri.	..	5		
3698	<i>maculata</i>	1 3	..	spot.	½	5		
3700	mixed	1 3	..	mixed	div.	5		
3701	<i>Nertera depressa</i>	2 3	hP	white	cr.	25		} A low, compact, handsome plant. Coral berries.
3702	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i>	2 3	hhA	..	3	10		
3703	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>	1	gP	w. & li.	1	10		} New species of Tobacco. Deliciously fragrant flowers.
3706	<i>frutescens</i>	2 3	hP	..	2	10		
3706a	<i>Nigella</i>							See Love-in-a-Mist.
3707	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b. w. & y	½	5		} Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border. Fine trailing plants.
3710	— <i>alba</i>	2	..	white	..	5		
3713	<i>lanceolata</i>	2	..	b. & w.	..	5		
3716	<i>paradoxa violacea</i>	2	..	b. & v.	1	5		
3718	<i>prostrata</i>	2	..	blue	trail.	5		
3720	<i>Nycterinia selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhP	pink	¾	5		} Pretty dwarf plants.
3721	<i>capensis</i>	2 3	..	w. b.	..	5		
3722	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	†hP	r. & y.	3	5		Showy bedding plant.
Enothera.								See Evening Primrose.
3727	<i>Orobis lathyroides</i>	2 3	hP	blue	1½	5		} These deserve a place in gardens. Elegant pea-blossoms.
3730	<i>niger</i>	2 3	..	purple	3	5		
3733	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yel.	½	10		Charming little plants.
3737	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA	..	trail.	5		Showy Composite.
3740	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	1½	5		} Beautiful hardy plants with large handsome flowers.
3744	<i>Sinensis</i>	2	..	blush	..	10		
3746	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>	3	hA	5		Very good Everlasting.
3750	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	pk. & d.	..	5		Pretty.
3752	Pansy, Black	1 3	†gP	blk.	½	10		} <i>Viola tricolor</i> . All the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and they
3753	Lord Beaconsfield	1 3	..	violet	..	10		
3754	Quadricolor	1 3	..	4-color.	..	10		
3755	Striped	1 3	..	striped	..	10		
3758	Emperor WILLIAM	1 3	..	blue	..	10		
3759	Fawn Color	1 3	..	fawn	..	10		
3760	Light-blue	1 3	..	l. bl.	..	10		
3762	Violet margined	1 3	..	mar.	..	10		
3763	Gold margined	1 3	..	..	..	10	
3765	Five Blotched (Odier)	1 3	..	spot.	..	25		
3766	Plum Velvet	1 3	..	plum col	..	25		
3767	Trimardeau	1 3	..	blotch	..	50		
								For continuation see next p.

*All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.**General Observations.*

3768	Pansy , Black-blue	1 3	†gP	bk.&bl.	†	10	} <i>Obs. continued.</i> <i>will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn, or very early in spring, and preferably in a frame.</i>
3769	Bronze colored	1 3	..	..	..	10
3770	White	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3773	Azure-blue	1 3	..	blue	..	10	
3777	Pure Yellow	1 3	..	yel.	..	10	
3781	Candidissima, "Snow Queen"	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3785	Hybrid, largest	1 3	..	mixed	..	25	
3786	atropurpurea	1 3	..	d. pur.	..	10	
3787	atropurpurea alba-marginata	1 3	..	pr.& w.	..	10	} <i>See Chrysanthemum frutescens.</i>
3788	mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
Paris Daisy.							
3790	Pelargonium , fancy	2 3	gP	..	2	25	} <i>Beautiful green-house plants. The seed was saved from fine varieties.</i>
3793	grandiflorum	2 3	..	..	3	50
3796	peltatum	2 3	..	pur.	2	50	
3803	Pentstemon centranthifolius	2 3	hP	ver.	2	10	} <i>Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free flowering. As bedding plants nothing can be more ornamental. They do best in a mixture of loam and leaf mould.</i>
3804	Clevelandi	2 3	..	crim.	..	10	
3807	heterophyllus	2 3	..	pink.	..	10	
3810	Palmeri	2 3	..	w.&ro.	..	10	
3820	spectabilis	2 3	..	pur.	4	10	
3821	cordifolius	2 3	..	scarlet	..	10	
3822	ternatus	2 3	..	p. scar.	3	10	
3824	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	var.	10	
3830	Perilla Nankinensis*	2	hhA	pur.	1½	5	} <i>Ornamental leaved, for ribbon gardening and beds.</i>
3837	laciniatus*	2	..	..	..	5
3840	Persicaria , Red	3	hP	red	..	5	} <i>Showy for back grounds.</i>
3842	—White	3	..	white	..	5	
3850	Petunia grandiflora alba	2 3	†hhP	..	2	5	} <i>These are very ornamental plants, free flowering, fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continue a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house, or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any kind of soil.</i>
3853	—purpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
3855	German Dark Purple	2 3	..	..	1½	25
3857	Countess of Ellesmere	2 3	..	pr. & w.	..	10	
3858	hybrida unicaulis	2 3	..	pur.	..	50	
3860	German Kermesina	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
3861	Emperor	2 3	..	mixed	..	25	
3863	plena, Finest Double	2 3	..	..	..	50
3864	Double Lilliput	2 3	..	..	1	75
3866	Finest Single mixed	2 3	..	..	1½	25
3868	mixed single	2 3	..	..	..	5
3870	New Double Fringed	2 3	..	..	..	75
3871	"Inimitable" nana compacta multiflora	2 3	¾	10	} <i>Charming.</i>
3871a	venosa	2 3	..	..	1½	10
3872	Phacelia congesta	2	hP	pur. bl.	..	5	<i>Fine for Bees.</i>
3873	Phlox Drummondii alba	2 3	hA	white	1	10	} <i>This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially P. Drummondii, an annual, the varieties of which are of the most beautiful colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habits, richness of color,</i>
3875	—atropurpurea striata	2 3	..	stri.	..	10	
3880	—Black Warrior	2 3	..	d. r.	..	10	
3887	—Gen. Grant	2 3	..	flesh	..	10	
3888	—variabilis atropurpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	10	
3893	—Leopoldi	2 3	..	w. cr.	..	10	
3894	—fimbriata rosea alba striata	2 3	..	ro. & w.	..	10	
3898	—marmorata rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3900	Radowitzii	2 3	..	white	..	10	

For continuation see next p.

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		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
	Phlox Drummondii				cts.		
3903	—oculata alba	2 3	hA	w. & l.	1	10	<i>Obs. continued.</i>
3906	—Hortensiaeflora	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3908	—Garibaldi	2 3	..	scar & w	..	10	
3908 ^a	—Cleveland	2 3	..	wh & sc.	..	10	<i>and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers By making two or more sowings they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich loamy soil.</i>
3913	—rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3916	—coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3919	—Dwarf blood red	2 3	..	d. red	..	10	
3921	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	2 3	..	crim.	½	10	
3927	—mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3930	—grandiflora lilacina	2 3	..	lilac	1	10	
3935	—coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3937	—splendens	2 3	..	sc. & w.	..	10	
3938	—half dwarf	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3940	—mixed, large	2 3	10	<i>From show varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely scented.</i>
3944	hybrida superba	2 3	hP	..	3	10	
3947	Picotee, White Ground	2 3	hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	
3949	Yellow "	2 3	..	y. & sp.	..	50	
3951	Slate "	2 3	..	slate	..	50	
3957	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	<i>Dianthus. A beautiful and ornamental genus, and for beauty and sweetness contain some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden can be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family. Color, neatness, and fragrance cannot be surpassed.</i>
3960	—Extra Fine	2 3	..	..	..	50
3963	Pinks, Chinese Double	2 3	thB	..	1	5	
3970	—Heddwig's	2 3	..	..	..	10
3972	—Diadem flowered	2 3	..	..	..	10
3975	—Imperial	2 3	..	..	..	5
3975 ^a	—alba plena	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3975 ^b	—atrosanguinea pl.	2 3	..	d. scar.	..	5	
3980	—Cut-leaved (laciniaata)	2 3	..	..	..	10
3987	—Dwarf	2 3	..	..	½	5
3995	<i>Dianthus dentosus</i>	2 3	thP	var.	..	10	
3997	—Gardinerianus	2 3	..	mixed	1	5	
4003	—plumarius	1 2	..	r. & w.	½	5	
4004	—fringed	2 3	..	..	..	5
4010	—superbus nanus	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4011	latifolius pl.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4014	Pittosporum undulatum	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	25	<i>Well known green-house shrub. Flowers pretty, and scented. California Poppy.</i>
4016	Platystemon Californicus	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	
4022	Podolepis chrysantha	2 3	hhA	..	½	5	<i>Curious and pretty.</i>
4025	gracilis	2 3	..	red	..	5	
	Polemonium						<i>See Jacob's Ladder.</i>
4030	Polyanthus	1 3	thP	mixed	½	10	<i>Primula. Fine varieties. From named varieties.</i>
4033	Finest	1	..	..	..	25
4035	Poppy, perennial (bracteatum)	1	..	red	2	5	<i>Papaver. Very showy, free flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful.</i>
4037	Prettiest (pulcherrimum)	1	hA	scar.	1	5	
4040	Eastern (orientalis)	1	thP	r. & w.	..	5	
4042	Scarlet	1	hA	scar.	..	5	
4045	Pæony-flowered	1	..	mixed	..	5	
4047	Carnation	1	..	red	2	5	
4050	Double White	1	..	white	1½	5	
4057	Ranunculus-flowered	1	..	..	..	5
4064	umbrosus	1	..	crim.	..	5	
4064 ^a	Danebrog	1	..	sc & wh.	1	10	
4064 ^b	Mephisto	1	..	sc & spot	..	10	
4065	mixed	1	..	mixed	..	5	

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		<i>Time of Flowering and Duration</i>	<i>Hardiness</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	
						cts.	
4067	Portulaca splendens	2 3	tA	pur.	↓	5	<i>These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy of their colors, and are one of the best Annuals for bedding. Oculata, with red stalks, is very fine. The last 7 are double flowers, and are especially beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses, the seed of which always contains many single flowers, which flower earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into bloom. Bloom best in a light sandy soil. The seed will not vegetate till hot weather sets in, and should therefore be sown late.</i>
4068	—New Bronze	2 3	..	bronze	..	5	
4069	—Red Carnation Striped	2 3	..	strip.	..	5	
4070	—Thellusonii	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4071	—New Pheasant's Eye	1 2	..	r. & w.	..	5	
4072	—albiflora	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4074	—aurantiaca	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4078	—caryophylloides	2 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4082	—Light Straw	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
4085	—Light Rose	2 3	..	l. rose	..	5	
4087	—alba oculata (red stalk)	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	5	
4088	—sulphurea	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
4089	—Thorburni	2 3	..	..	..	5
4090	—rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
4091	—white and red stripe	2 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4092	—mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4095	—Large-flowered flesh	2 3	..	flesh	..	5	
4097	—rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
4100	—salmon	2 3	..	sal.	..	5	
4105	—buff	2 3	..	buff	..	5	
4107	—striped	2 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4111	Double Scarlet	2 3	..	scar.	..	25	
4114	—Orange	2 3	..	orange	..	25	
4117	—Carnation Striped	2 3	..	car. st.	..	25	
4118	—Salmon	2 3	..	salmon	..	25	
4120	—White	2 3	..	white	..	25	
4127	—Purple	2 3	..	pur.	..	25	
4130	—mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	pur.	1½	10	<i>Showy and hardy border plants.</i>
4137	mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4140	Primula cortusoides	2	hP	red	1	10	<i>The Chinese Primroses are fine for Winter and Spring blooming. Free flowering, and especially valuable for cut flowers. The seeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. The P. Japonica is called the "Queen of Primroses."</i>
4143	Japonica	2	..	mixed	..	10	
4145	English Yellow Primrose	..	..	yel.	..	10
4156	Sinensis fimbriata rubra	3	gP	fr. red	½	25	
4157	—New Bright Red	3	..	b. red	..	25	
4158	—alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4159	—globosa, finest mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4161	—punctata atropurpurea	3	..	pur. sp.	..	25	
4169	—filicifolia alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4170	—mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4171	—rosea	3	..	rose	..	25	
4174	—globosa rubra	3	..	red	..	50	
4176	—alba	3	..	white	..	50	
4183	—splendens	3	..	crim.	..	25	
4187	—mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4190	—plena rubra	3	..	red	..	75	
4193	—alba	3	..	white	..	75	
4195	—plena in vars.	3	..	mixed	..	75	
Primrose, Evening (Ecnothera)							<i>The Ecnotheras are fine, free-flowering plants, best for backgrounds or shrubby borders; the dwarf varieties for rock-work or beds. E. acaulis has large sh-</i> <i>For continuation see next p.</i>
4203	bistorta	2 3	hP	pur.	2	5	
4205	Drummond's	1 3	ttP	yel.	1	5	
4207	Large-flowered	2 3	hP	..	3	5	
4210	Lamarck's	2 3	hP	..	1½	5	

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4220	Primrose , (Evening,) Rose	1 3	hP	rose	1	5	} <i>Obs. continued</i> <i>ning white flowers, quite</i> <i>transparent. GE. Drum-</i> <i>mondii is of a rich sulphur</i> <i>color, and profuse flowering.</i>
4222	taraxacifolia alba or acaulis	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4227	tetraptera	2 3	hA	..	..	5
4230	mixed Annual	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
4233	Pyrethrum atosanguineum	2 3	hP	dark sc.	1	10	} <i>The last two numbers are</i> <i>known as Golden feather,</i> <i>fine for edgings; No. 4237</i> <i>makes moss like tuft.</i>
4235	Tchihatchewii	1 3	..	white	..	10	
4237	parthenium aureum	2 3	..	yel.	½	10	
4237a	—"Golden Gem"	2 3	..	..	..	10
4239	Reseda crystallina	2 3	hA	gr. yel.	1	5	} <i>Varieties of Mignonette,</i> <i>very curious.</i>
4252	alba	2 3	..	..	..	5
4256	Rhodochiton volubile	2 3	g. cl.	d. pur.	10	25	} <i>Closely related to Lophos-</i> <i>permum.</i>
4258	Rhododendron arboreum	1	hS	mixed	..	25	
4270	Ricinus Borboniensis arboreus	2	hhA	violet	15	5	} <i>The Castor Oil Beans are</i> <i>free growing, tender An-</i> <i>nuals; very ornamental,</i> <i>and quite tropical in ap-</i> <i>pearance, when planted</i> <i>singly on lawns.</i>
4270a	Africanus	2	..	div.	8	5	
4275	Gibsonii	2	..	vio.	5	5	
4276	macrophyllus	2	..	d. pur.	6	5	
4288	sanguineus	2	..	red	..	5	
4289	purpureus, spec. from the Philippines	2	..	pur.	..	5	
4290	Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	25	<i>Ornamental in fruit.</i>
4295	Rocket , Sweet	2 3	thP	w. & p.	..	5	} <i>These well-known useful</i> <i>Perennials are free bloom-</i> <i>ing and sweet scented.</i>
4300	White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4325	Rose Campion	2	..	rose	1	5	} <i>Lychnis. Free blooming and</i> <i>pretty.</i>
4327	White	2	..	white	..	5	
4330	Rose of Heaven (Viscaria)	2 3	hA	rose	1	5	} <i>Profuse flowering. Fine for</i> <i>beds. They are easily</i> <i>grown and can be made</i> <i>very useful.</i>
4333	White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4336	elegans picta	2 3	..	sc. & w.	1½	5	
4340	dark-eyed	2 3	..	r. & p.	½	5	
4343	oculata cærulea	2 3	..	blue	2	5	
4345	flos Jovis, (Jove's Flower)	2	hP	red	1½	5	
Rose of Sharon							<i>See Hibiscus Syriacus.</i>
4350	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	2	..	yel.	3	5	<i>Showy Composite.</i>
4356	Salpiglossis azurea	2 3	hhA	blue	1	10	} <i>These annuals are very</i> <i>showy, large flowered, with</i> <i>flowers mottled, veined, and</i> <i>self-colored. Fine for beds.</i>
4360	coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
4366	nana	2 3	..	mixed	½	5	
4367	in vars.	2 3	..	..	1	5
4370	Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	5	} <i>No plants can be finer than</i> <i>these. Sage plants are well</i> <i>known for their brilliant</i> <i>colors. Fine for bedding</i> <i>and easily grown.</i>
4380	patens	2	thP	blue	..	25	
4387	Romeriana	2	hP	crim.	1	10	
4390	splendens	2	thhP	scar.	3	10	
4394	farinacea	2	..	l. blue	2	10	
4397	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5	<i>Pretty Composite for beds.</i>

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4400	<i>Saponaria Calabrica</i>	2 3	hA	red	1	5	} <i>Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.</i>
4403	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4406	— <i>marginata</i>	2 3	..	marg.	..	5	
4410	<i>ocymoides</i>	1 2	hP	red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4413	<i>Saxifraga Aizoon</i>	2	..	white	1	25	} <i>Fine for rock-work, on which they are beautiful.</i>
4415	<i>Huetiana</i>	2	hA	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	
4417	<i>Scabiosa candidissima</i>	2 3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} <i>The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant.</i>
4420	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4422	dwarf double	2 3	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
4425	<i>Schizanthus Grahamii</i>	2 3	hhA	s. & o.	2	5	} <i>Elegant and very free blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange. Fine for bedding.</i>
4427	pinnatus	2 3	..	p. v.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4430	porrigens papilionaceus	2 3	..	bk. eyd	..	5	
4433	retusus	2 3	..	r. & o.	2	5	
4436	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4440	in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
4443	<i>Schizopetalon Walkeri</i>	1 2	tA	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	<i>Curious fringed flowers</i>
4446	<i>Scyphanthus elegans</i>	2 3	..	yel.	2	10	<i>Fine green-house climber.</i>
4450	<i>Sedum cæruleum</i>	2	hA	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	} <i>Curious and showy. The Stone Crop is one of the best plants for rock-work. Sandy soil.</i>
4453	<i>Maximowiczii</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	10	
4454	mixed	2	..	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
<i>Senecio elegans</i>							<i>See Jacobæa.</i>
4455	<i>Sensitive plant</i>	2 3	tA	pink	..	5	<i>Mimosa. Pretty and curious.</i>
4460	<i>Silene Armeria</i>	1 2	hA	r. & w.	1	5	} <i>Catch Fly. Bright colored, free flowering annuals; showy and suitable for rock-work. Light, rich soil.</i>
4461	pendula	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4462	mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
4463	ruberrima	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
4467	Eastern	1 2	hP	..	2	5	
4475	<i>Smilax (Myrsiphyllum) asparagoides</i>	2 3	gP	white	6	25	} <i>For table decoration. Fine for florists.</i>
4480	<i>Snapdragon, car. and white</i>	2	hP	c. & w.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	} <i>The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. The plants are free flowering, and succeed in any kind of soil. Should be in all gardens.</i>
4483	Crimson and white	2	..	cr. & w.	..	10	
4485	Striped	2	..	stri.	..	5	
4488	Scarlet and White	2	..	s. & w.	..	5	
4490	Scarlet	2	..	scar.	..	5	
4492	White	2	..	white	..	5	
4493	luteum	2	..	yel.	..	5	
4495	mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
4497	Fine dwarf	2	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
4498	Tom Thumb, mixed	2	..	..	..	10
4500	<i>Sphenogyne speciosa</i>	3	hA	yel.	1	5	<i>Pretty, showy annual.</i>
4502	<i>Spiræa aræfolia</i>	2	hS	white	3	10	} <i>Beautiful shrub, flowering profusely.</i>
4507	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	2 3	hhA	rose	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	<i>Very pretty.</i>

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4509	Statice Bonduelli	2	gP	yel.	1½	5	} Sea Lavender, beautiful for Winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
4514	incana hybrida	2	hP	mixed	..	10	
4515	sinuata	2 3	gP	blue	1	10	
4516	candidissima	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4516a	pseudo armeria	2 3	hhP	scar.	1½	10	
4518	Stenactis speciosa	2 3	hP	pur.	2	5	} Showy purple Composite. An Acanthaceous plant with bright colored flowers. Fine for bouquets. Scented.
4520	Stephanophysum longifolium	2 3	hhP	scar.	1½	25	
4525	Stevia serrata	2	gP	flesh	..	10	
Stocks (German Ten Weeks)							
4530	Dwarf, Chestnut	1 2	hhA	brown	1	10	} Mathiola. These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties, but seldom pro- duce such fine flowers as the German varieties, which are put up in assortments. The flowers are very fra- grant, and every garden should have some of the double varieties, as nothing can be finer.
4530a	—German Bouquet	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4532	—crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4540	—white	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4540a	—Semperflorens	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4541	—Brilliant Rose	1 2	..	br. ro.	..	10	
4542	—Fine mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4546	—Large Flowered	1 2	..	..	..	10
4546a	—Canary Yellow	1 2	..	l. yel.	2	10	
4546b	—Blood Red	1 2	..	d. red	..	25	
4546c	—Shining pur. carmine	1 2	..	pur.	..	25	
4548	Ordinary mixed	1 2	..	mixed	1½	5	
4550	Intermediate White	1 2	hhB	white	2	10	
4552	—Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4554	—mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4554a	Giant Ten Weeks	1 2	..	..	..	10
4554b	Perfection	1 2	..	..	..	10
4556	Wall-flower Leaved	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4556a	—Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4558	—mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4560	Winter Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	25	
4565	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	1 2	..	..	1	25
4567	—White	1 2	..	white	..	25	
4570	—finest mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4571	Purple Queen	1 2	..	pur.	..	5	
4572	Scarlet "	1 2	..	scar.	..	5	
4573	Mixed "	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
4574	Sultan, Sweet, Purple	2 3	hA	purple	1½	5	} Centaurea. Pretty border Annuals, with fragrant flowers.
4577	White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4580	Yellow	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4582	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4584	Sunflower, Californian	2 3	hP	d. y.	2-5	5	} Helianthus. Showy for back- grounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds.
4586	Texan double	3	..	yellow	4	5	
4588	Giant double	3	hA	..	5	5	
4589	Tall Double	3	..	..	..	5
4590	Dwarf double	2 3	..	..	3	5
4592	Green centered	3	..	y. & gn.	..	5	
4594	Globe flowered	3	..	yellow	..	5	
4598	Sweet William, mixed	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5		} A bed of these can hardly be surpassed in color and habit, and are admired by all.
4598b	Pure White	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4598c	Auricula flowered	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4598d	Dunnettii	2 3	..	d. crim.	..	5	
4602	Tacsonia Van Volxemi	2 3	gP	scarlet	6	25	} Beautiful green-house vine. Pretty, free flowering. Fine for bedding. See also Mari- gold.
4605	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yellow	1	5	
4607	signata pumila	2 3	hA	5	

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	<i>Time of Flowering and Duration</i>	<i>Hardiness</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>			
4610 Tassel Flower, Scarlet	2	hA	scarlet	2	5	} <i>The Cacalins are pretty Annuals, with neat flowers.</i>		
4612 Orange	2	..	orange	..	5			
4613 Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5			
4615 Torenia Fournieri	2 3	tA	pur.	1	25		<i>For borders and baskets.</i>	
4616 Trachelium cæruleum	2	thP	blue	1½	5		<i>Pretty.</i>	
4617 Tradescantia angulosa	3	gP	..	1	10		<i>Interesting plants.</i>	
4618 Trifolium suaveolens	2	hP	pur.	traï.	5		<i>An ornamental Clover.</i>	
4619 Tritoma Uvaria	3	hhP	or. red	3	10		<i>Handsome flowering plants.</i>	
4622 Tunica saxifraga	2	..	white	1	5		<i>Pretty for rock-work.</i>	
4624 Valeriana alba	1 2	thB	..	3	5	} <i>Fine border plants, sweet scented.</i>		
4626 rubra	1 2	..	red	..	5			
4627 Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5			
4628 Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5		<i>Pretty</i>	
4630 Venus's Looking-glass	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	} <i>Pretty; good edging plants.</i>		
4633 White	1 2	..	white	..	5			
4635 Venus's Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2	..	..	1	5		} <i>A handsome border flower, easily grown.</i>	
4636 Verbena in vars.	2 3	hhP	mixed	traï.	5	} <i>All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental plants, flowering profusely either as pot plants or in the garden. Seeds saved from fine named varieties.</i>		
4638 hybrida, finest mixed	2 3	..	..	..	10			
4640 —Scarlet Defiance	2 3	..	scarlet	..	10			
4641 —Black Blue, white eye	2 3	..	bl. & wh	..	10			
4643 —candidissima (pure white)	2 3	..	white	..	10			
4644 —auriculæflora	2 3	..	mixed	..	10			
4646 —Italica striata	2 3	..	stri.	..	10			
4648 —cærulea	2 3	..	d. b.	..	10			
4649 —scarlet, mixed	2 3	..	scar.	..	10			
4653 Veronica, mixed	2	hP	mixed	½	10	} <i>Pretty border plants; fine colors.</i>		
4653a spicata	2 3	..	blue	1	10			
4654 Vicia Gerardi	2 3	hA	vio.	4	10		<i>Pretty pea-shaped flowers.</i>	
4657 Vinca alba (pure white)	2 3	tP	white	1	10	} <i>Fine for conservatory, parlor windows, and borders.</i>		
4662 rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10			
4663 rosea alba	2 3	..	ro. & wh.	..	10			
4665 Violets, Sweet-scented	1 2	..	blue	¾	10	} <i>Viola. All of the genus deserve cultivating for their beauty and fragrance.</i>		
4667 The Czar	1 2	..	..	..	10			
4669 White	1 2	..	white	..	10			
4673 Viola cornuta, Purple Queen	1 2	..	purple	..	10	} <i>Fine early flowering. See Violets.</i>		
4675 —alba	1 2	..	white	..	10			
4677 Virginian Stock (Malcomia)	1 2	hA	red	1	5	} <i>Early flowering, fine.</i>		
4680 White	1 2	..	white	..	5			
4682 Wall Flower	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	} <i>Favorite sweet-scented flowers, fine colors, and should be used as Spring bedders.</i>		
4684 mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5			
4686 German Double	1 3	25			

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4688 <i>Whitlavia grandiflora</i>	1 3	hA	pur.	1½	5	} <i>Pretty bell-shaped flowers, free flowering.</i>
4689 —alba	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4692 <i>gloxinoides</i>	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5	
4693 <i>Worms</i>	2 3	..	scar.	1	5	<i>Seeds are quite curious.</i>
4694 <i>Wigandia Viguieri</i>	2 3	†tP	red	4	10	} <i>Large leaves, with a fine trop- ical appearance.</i>
4696 <i>Yucca baccata</i>	2 3	hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	} <i>Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical gar- den, with numerous large white flowers.</i>
4701 <i>brevifolia</i>	2 3	..	..	15	10
4702 <i>macrocarpa</i>	2 3	..	..	6	10
4705 <i>Whipplei</i>	2 3	..	..	2	10
4708 <i>Zinnia (Double) violacea</i>	2 3	hA	violet	..	5	} <i>Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied and bright, and the plants easi- ly grown. Should be more extensively grown.</i>
4710 <i>elegans alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4712 <i>coccinea</i>	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4714 <i>lutea plena</i>	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4716 <i>purpurea</i>	2 3	..	purple	1½	5	
4718 <i>salmon rose</i>	2 3	..	salmon	..	5	
4719 <i>orange</i>	2 3	..	orange	2	5	
4720 <i>plena in vars.</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4721 <i>mixed Pompon</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
4723 <i>Darwinii fl. pl.</i>	2 3	..	..	1½	10



VINES AND CLIMBERS.

4727 <i>Aristolochia Siphon</i>	2	hP	yel. br.	30	25	} <i>Curious flowers, commonly called "Dutchman's Pipe."</i>
4728 <i>Asparagus verticillatus</i>	1	hP	white	12	25	} <i>Most beautiful climber and foliage. Useful for bou- quets.</i>
4730 <i>Bignonia radicans</i>	2	..	scarlet	20	5	} <i>Scarlet Trumpet Flower. Beautiful hardy climber.</i>
4732 <i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	†hP	orange	6	10	<i>Fine for trellis.</i>
4734 <i>Canary Bird Flower</i>	2 3	hhA	yellow	10	5	<i>One of the best old favorites.</i>
4736 <i>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</i>	2 3	..	w. & gr.	..	5	<i>Balloon Vine; pretty fruit.</i>
4754 <i>Clematis Virginiana</i>	2 3	hP	white	15	5	} <i>Very fine ornamental plants for a piazza, or for ma- king a screen. Should have some support where they are planted out. All are pretty flowering.</i>
4756 <i>Flammula</i>	1 2	..	..	..	5	
4758 <i>azurea grandiflora</i>	2 3	..	blue	..	10	
4760 —"Sophia"	1 2	..	li. pur.	..	10	
4764 <i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	1 2	..	blue	..	10	} <i>Beautiful green-house and conservatory climbers.</i>
4766 —alba	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4768 <i>Cobæa scandens</i>	2 3	†tP	purple	20	10	<i>Rapid growing.</i>

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4774	Convolvulus aureus superbus	2 3	hhA	gold	5	10	cts.	} <i>Very pretty, fine for baskets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.</i>
4777	major (Morning Glory)	2 3	hA	mixed	10	5	5	
4780	Mauritanicus	2 3	hP	blue	10	10	10	
Cypress Vine								<i>See Ipomœa Quamoclit.</i>
4782	Dolichos Lablab	2 3	gP	purple	10	5		} <i>Hyacinth Beans are rapid growing and free flowering. Good for screens.</i>
4784	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	5	
4786	in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	5	
4790	Hedysarum coronarium	3	thB	red	3	5		} <i>French (Bush) Honeysuckle.</i>
4792	—album.	3	..	white	..	5	5	
4796	Ipomœa Burridgii	2 3	hA	crim.	10	5		} <i>These are very beautiful, free-blooming plants, fine for green-house and out-door decoration. All deserve cultivation. Hedera- cea grandiflora and mar- morata have striped leaves.</i>
4798	coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	5	
4800	—lutea	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	5	
4807	Horsfalliæ	2 3	tP	rose	15	25	25	
4808	hederacea grandiflora	2 3	..	blue	..	5	5	
4810	—marmorata	2 3	..	mar.	..	5	5	
4812	Nil	2 3	..	purple	..	5	5	
4814	limbata	2 3	..	v. & w.	5	5	5	
4816	Mexicana alba	2 3	..	white	..	10	10	
4820	Bona Nox	2 3	tA	..	10	5	5	
4824	Learii	2 3	gP	v. b.	..	25	25	} <i>The well-known Cypress Vine, bears very beautiful bright flowers, and is deservedly popular.</i>
4826	rubra cærulea	2 3	..	b. & r.	8	10	10	
4828	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	10	10	
4834	“Madame Anne”	2 3	hA	sc. & w.	10	5	5	
4835	Quamoclit	2 3	tA	scarlet	..	5	5	
4837	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	5	
4840	—rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	5	5	
4840a	—hederæfolia coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	5	
4842	—in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	5	
4845	Kennedya Comptoniana	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	25	} <i>These are fine, profuse bloom- ers for the green-house or conservatory. Succeed best in sandy loam.</i>
4854	Marryatæ	1 3	..	scarlet	4	25	25	
4856	rubicunda	1 2	..	d. red	..	25	25	
4861	Lathyrus odoratus, (Sweet Peas, “Butterfly”	1 3	hA	red	..	5	5	} <i>Nothing can be finer than a hedge of Sweet Peas. The variety of color and the sweet-scented flowers make them desirable for every garden. To bloom early, the seed should be sown in the Autumn. The finer varieties bear much larger flowers, and are delight- fully fragrant.</i>
4861a	—“Adonis” Carmine	1 3	..	car.	..	5	5	
4862	—White	1 3	..	white	..	5	5	
4864	—Light Blue and Purple	1 3	..	l.b. & p.	..	5	5	
4865	—Dark Red	1 3	..	d. red	..	5	5	
4868	—Blush	1 3	..	blush	..	5	5	
4872	—Tricolor, “Capt. Clark”	1 3	..	tri.	..	5	5	
4874	—Black Purple	1 3	..	purple	..	5	5	
4876	—Striped	1 3	..	stri.	..	5	5	
4878	—Invincible Scarlet	1 3	..	scarlet	..	5	5	
4879	—Princess Beatrice	2 3	..	car.	..	5	5	
4880	—mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	5	
4882	Everlasting	2	hP	crim.	8	5	5	
4884	—White	2	..	white	..	10	10	
4884a	Lord Anson's	1 3	..	blue	6	5	5	
4884b	“ “ albus	1 3	..	white	..	5	5	
4885	Painted Lady	2 3	hA	rose	4	5	5	
4886	Lophospermum scandens	2 3	tP	d. & ro.	8	10	10	} <i>Showy green-house plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers</i>

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

		<i>Time of Flowering and</i>	<i>Hardiness</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
						cts.		
4888	Maurandya antirrhiniflora	1 3	†gP	pur.	10	10		Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
4890	Barclayana	1 3	..	bl. & w.	..	10		
4892	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	10		
4894	Emeryana rosea	1 3	..	rose	..	10		
4895	purpurea grandiflora	1 3	..	pur.	..	10		
4896	semperflorens rosea	1 3	..	rose	..	10		
4897	—violacea	1 3	..	violet	..	10		
4900	in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	..	10		
Nasturtium, (Tall varieties,)								
4902	Blood colored	2 3	tA	d. r.	5	5		Tropæolum majuss. Very good for screens or stone walls. All are very showy in flower, and are desirable acquisitions to gardens.
4904	Yellow	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4906	Schillingi, bright yellow	2 3	..	o. yel.	..	5		
4910	Scheurman's	2 3	..	spot.	..	5		
4910a	—coccineum	2 3	..	scar.	..	5		
4912	hemisphaericum	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4912a	Roeglianum	2 3	..	pur.	..	5		
4912b	Passiflora cærulea	2 3	hP	blue	10	10		Passion Flowers are very pretty and curious.
4913	—grandiflora	2 3	..	..	6	10	
4915	Phaseolus Caracalla	2 3	..	lilac	5	10		Desirable climber, producing curious snail-like and sweet-scented flowers.
4916	Thunbergia alata	2 3	†hhP	bff & d.	..	5		Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them.
4918	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4920	—aurantiaca	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4922	—Bakeri	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4924	—Fryeri	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4926	—sulphurea	2 3	..	sul.	..	5		
4928	—intus alba	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4930	—in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4932	Tropæolum canariense	2 3	hhA	yel.	6	5		These are very beautiful, and flower abundantly. Fine for either the conservatory or out-door decoration. Thrive in light, rich soil. See also Nasturtium. Nos. 4954 and 4956 should be grown in pots.
4934	Lobbianum	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	5		
4936	—Brilliant	2 3	..	d. s.	..	5		
4938	—Crystal Palace	2 3	..	br. red	..	5		
4944	—Queen Victoria	2 3	..	scar.	..	5		
4946	—Lucifer	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4948	—Spitfire	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4948a	—Crown Prince of Prussia	2 3	..	..	..	10	
4948b	—Lilli Smith	2 3	..	cr. sc.	..	10		
4950	—fulgens	2 3	..	..	..	10	
4954	pentaphyllum	2 3	†gP	o. & y.	4	10		
4956	tricolorum	2 3	..	o. & p.	..	25		



Double Portulacca.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING PLANTS.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
4964 <i>Abobra viridiflora</i>	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
4966 <i>Benincasa cerifera</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4968 <i>Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa</i>	2	..	red	5	10	} Very ornamental. Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning red when ripe.
4970 <i>Coccinia Indica</i>	2 3	..	..	6	10
4972 <i>Cucumis erinaceus</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	8	5	} Extremely rapid growth and curious fruits.
4973 <i>acutangulus</i> (Rag Gourd)	2	..	..	..	5
4974 <i>flexuosus</i> (Snake Cucumber)	2 3	..	..	10	5
4976 <i>grossulariæformis</i>	2	..	..	6	5
4978 <i>odoratissimus</i>	2	..	..	..	5
4980 <i>perennis</i>	2 3	..	..	15	5
4981 <i>Cyclanthera explodens</i>	2	hhA	..	8	10	Curious.
4981a <i>Epopepon vitifolius</i>	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
Cucurbita						See Gourds.
Gourds						
4982 Mock Orange	2	tA	yel.	15	5	} Fine for screens, being very rapid growing, with curious fruits. No. 4990 is the Dipper Gourd. No. 4982 the Mock Orange.
4983 Egg-shaped	2	..	..	10	5
4984 Apple shaped	2	..	..	..	5
4986 vittata (green bottom)	2	..	..	15	5
4988 Hercules' Club	2	..	..	..	5
4990 lagenaria (bottle gourd)	2	..	..	..	5
4991 " " (Miniature)	2	..	..	..	5
4994 Melopepo, miniature	2	..	..	10	5
4996 —striped	2	..	..	12	5
4997 mixed	2	..	..	10-15	5
4997a Siphon	3	hhP	..	10	5	
5006 <i>Martynia proboscidea</i>	3	hhA	l. b.	2	5	Curious, fine for pickles.
5008 <i>Momordica balsamina</i>	2 3	..	yel.	10	5	} The well-known Balsam Pear and Apple.
5010 <i>charantia</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
5012 <i>Elaterium</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
5014 <i>Mukia scabrella</i>	3	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018 <i>Phaseolus multiflorus</i>	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	Scarlet Runner bean.
5020 <i>Scotanthus tubiflorus</i>	3	tP	white	..	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022 <i>Solanum</i> , white Egg Plant	3	tA	..	1	5	} The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5024 scarlet	3	..	scar.	..	5	
5026 striped	3	..	stri.	2	5	
5038 <i>Pseudo-Capsicum nanum</i>	3	gP	white	1	10	
5040 Wetherill's Hybrid	3	tA	bl.	2	10	
5042 robustum	2 3	..	pur.	3	10	
5046 capsicastrum	2 3	gP	yel.	2	10	
5047 Hendersonii	2 3	..	pur.	..	10	
5048 <i>Trichosanthes colubrina</i>	3	..	white	4	10	} Serpent Cucumber. Curious.
5050 coccinea	2	..	yel.	..	10	
5052 palmata	3	..	white	..	10	

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS

FOR THE FORMATION OF
WREATHS AND WINTER BOUQUETS.

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail</i>						<i>General Observations.</i>
	<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	
5054 Acroclinium roseum	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	} <i>One of the most beautiful Everlastings, much used for winter bouquets.</i>
5056 —album	2	..	white	..	5	
5057 —mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
5058 —roseum, Double	2	..	rose	..	10	
5059 —album, Double	2	..	white	..	10	
5060 Ammobium alatum	2	hhP	white	2	5	<i>Pretty, and easily cultivated.</i>
5062 Gomphrena globosa	2	hA	red	1	5	} <i>The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers, also called "Bachelor's Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets.</i>
5064 —alba	2	..	white	..	5	
5066 —carnea	2 3	..	pink	..	5	
5070 —striata	2	..	stri.	..	5	
5071 —nana compacta	2	..	v. red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
5072 —in vars.	2	..	mixed	1	5	
5074 aurantiaca	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
5076 Helichrysum bracteatum	2 3	..	yel.	2	5	} <i>Eternal Flowers. All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets.</i>
5078 —album	2 3	..	white	..	5	
5080 —macranthum	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
5081 —mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
5086 Blood Red	2 3	..	d. red	1	10	
5098 monstrosum double	2 3	..	mixed	2	5	
5100 —dwarf	2 3	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
5107 Helipterum Sanfordii	2	tA	yel.	1	10	} <i>Resemble Helichrysum, and are used in the same way.</i>
5108 anthemoides	2	..	..	..	10
5110 Rhodanthe maculata	2 3	..	rose	..	10	} <i>Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.</i>
5114 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	10	
5118 Manglesii	2 3	..	rose	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
5118a —alba nana	2 3	..	white	..	40	
5119 mixed	2 3	..	mixed	1	10	
5120 Xeranthemum annuum	2	hA	pur.	2	5	} <i>One of the oldest Everlastings, retaining their color and form longest of all.</i>
5122 —album	2	..	white	..	5	
5125 multiflorum	2	..	purple	..	5	
5126 —album	2	..	white	..	5	
5127 —superbissimum	2	..	dbl. pl.	..	10	

SEEDS OF

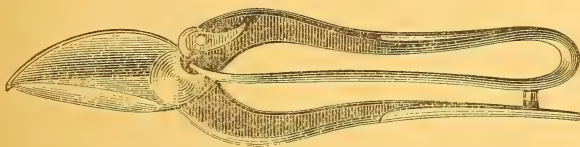
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these Grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of Winter Bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							<i>General Observations.</i>
	<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>		
5128 Agrostis nebulosa*	2	hA	ap.	1	5	} <i>Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of A. nebulosa are very delicate.</i>	
5130 <i>pulchella</i>	2	..	..	..	5		
5132 <i>minutiflora</i>	2	..	..	..	10		
5136 Andropogon argenteus*	3	hP	..	3	5	} <i>Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.</i>	
5138 Arundo Donax	3	..	..	10	5		
5140 <i>—fol. variegata*</i>	3	..	..	..	10		
5142 <i>festucoides variegata*</i>	3	..	..	4	10	} <i>Fine sub-tropical plants of stately growth, and very ornamental.</i>	
5144 Avena sterilis	2 3	hA	..	3	5		<i>Animated Oats. Very curious.</i>
5150 Briza geniculata	2	..	..	1	5	} <i>Quaking Grass, so called on account of the quaking character of the spikelets.</i>	
5152 <i>gracilis</i>	2	..	..	..	5		
5154 <i>maxima</i>	2	..	..	1½	5		
5158 Brizopyrum siculum	2	..	..	½	5	} <i>Fine dwarf species of Spike Grass.</i>	
5160 Bromus brizæformis	2	hP	..	2	5		
5162 <i>macrostachyus</i>	2	..	..	..	5		
5164 <i>madritensis</i>	2	..	..	..	5	} <i>Interesting, but hardly useful. To this genus belongs that pest of the farmer, the Chess or Cheat Grass.</i>	
5165 Ceratochloa pendula	2 3	..	..	..	25		<i>Elegant for Clumps.</i>
5165a Chloropsis Blanchardiana	2	tP	..	..	25	} <i>Pretty.</i>	
5166 Chloris barbata	2	..	..	1	5		
5168 <i>truncata "vera"</i>	2	..	..	½	5		<i>Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.</i>
5170 Chrysurus cynosuroides	2	hA	..	1	5	} <i>A pretty ornamental grass. Job's Tears, so called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear drop.</i>	
5172 Coix lachryma	2 3	..	..	1½	5		
5174 <i>Chinensis</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5		
5175 Cryptopyrum Richardsoni	2	..	..	2	10	} <i>Handsome Dog's Tail Grass.</i>	
5175a Cynosurus elegans	2	hP	..	..	5		
5175b Dactylis glaucescens	2	..	..	3	10		<i>Glaucous Orchard Grass.</i>
5176 Eleusine barcinonensis	2 3	hA	..	1	5	} <i>Crab or Yard Grass. E. Indica, Wire Grass, is common in door-yards.</i>	
5176a <i>corocana</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5		
5176b <i>Indica</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5		
5178 Elymus hystrix	2 3	hP	..	4	5	<i>From the Crimea. Odd.</i>	

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
5180	<i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA	ap.	1	5	cts.	} <i>Loce Grass.</i> Pretty grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spike- lets.
5182	<i>amabilis</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
5183	<i>Abyssinica</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
5184	<i>maxima</i>	2	..	..	..	10	
5185	<i>suaveolens</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
5188	<i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	..	10	5		} <i>Plume Grass.</i> A very fine and stately looking grass. One of the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses. <i>Fescue Grass</i> Ornamental.
5190	— <i>foliis variegatis</i> *	2 3	..	..	10		
5192	<i>Eulalia Japonica</i>	2 3	..	..	5	10	
5195	<i>Festuca heterophylla</i>	2 3	..	..	2	5	
5196	<i>glauca</i>	..	..	..	..	10	
5198	<i>Gymnothrix</i> (Pennisetum) cau- data	2 3	tP	10		} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5200	<i>Japonica</i>	2 3	..	..	6	10	
5202	<i>latifolia</i>	2 3	..	..	8	10	
5205	<i>Gynierium argenteum</i> *	2 3	5		} <i>Pampas Grass.</i> This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magni- ficent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5206	— <i>niveo-vittatum</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5207	— <i>fol. variegatum</i> *	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5208	<i>jubatum</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5210	<i>roseum</i> *	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5212	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	2 3	hA	..	2	5		<i>Squirrel Tail Grass.</i>
5214	<i>Isolepis gracilis</i>	2 3	½	5		<i>Very pretty rush-like grass.</i>
5216	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	2 3	2	5		<i>Hare's Tail Grass.</i>
5218	<i>Lasiagrostis argentea</i>	2 3	hP	..	3	5		<i>Fine for Winter Bouquets.</i>
5225	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	2 3	hP	..	4	5		} <i>Very showy and hardy per- ennial grasses.</i>
5226	<i>sulcatum</i>	2 3	..	..	3	10	
5228	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	2 3	1½	5		<i>Ornamental grass.</i>
5229	<i>Poa amabilis</i>	2 3	2	10		<i>Pretty ornamental grass.</i>
5230	<i>Setaria macrochaeta</i>	2 3	hA	..	1½	5		<i>Ornamental grass.</i>
5234	<i>Stipa pennata</i> *	2	hP	5		} <i>Feather Grass.</i> Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235	<i>elegantissima</i>	2	..	..	..	10	
5237	<i>Tricholena violacea</i>	2 3	10		<i>A very pretty grass.</i>
5242	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	2 3	4	5		} <i>Sesame Grass.</i> A singular, tall-growing grass.
5248	<i>Zea Japonica</i>	2 3	hA	..	3	5		
5252	<i>Curagua Maize</i>	2 3	5		} <i>Ornamental varieties of Corn.</i> <i>Z. Japonica</i> has beauti- fully striped leaves.
5255	<i>New Miniature Maize</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	



PERFECTION PRUNING SHEARS.

The Best of All.

No. 1, 7 inches..\$2 00 each. No. 3, 9 inches..\$3 00 each.
" 2, 8 " .. 2 50 " " 4, 10 " .. 3 50 "



AMERICAN CRESCENT
SCUFFLE HOE.

Handled.....50c. each.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Long experience in selecting enables us to make up Collections which are invariably satisfactory to purchasers, and our usual full assortment the present season, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort, either raised here or imported from the most reliable seed growers in Europe, insures assortments of the rarest sorts and finest qualities; all of the growth of the past season and TRUE TO NAME.


COLLECTIONS OF

100	Varieties of	Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, for	\$4 00
50	do.	do. do.	2 00
25	do.	do.	1 00
12	do.	do.	50
25	do.	More Rare Annuals	2 00
10	do.	do. do.	1 00
50	do.	Choice Green-house Seeds,	8 00
25	do.	do. do. do.	4 00
12	do.	do. do. do.	2 50
20	do.	do. Hardy Biennials and Perennials, for	1 00
50	do.	do. American Seeds for European Culture, for	4 00
25	do.	do. do. do. do. do. for	2 00

 All Strictly Our Own Selection. 

IMPROVED FRENCH AND GERMAN ASTERS.

In this latitude, Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, or in pots or shallow boxes in a frame, or in the house, and when an inch high they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high. This should be done before or during showery weather. *Asters do finely sown in the open ground from the middle to last of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering.*

 In ordering these Collections, please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.

BEAUTIFUL COLLECTIONS OF

No.	Varieties.		No.	Varieties.	
1—18	Double Quilled German.....	\$0 50	40—12	Emperor.....	\$0 75
4—12	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	40	41— 8	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	50
7— 6	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	25	45— 6	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	40
9—16	“ Dwarf “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	50	46—24	Truffaut's Pæony Perfection....	1 25
10—12	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	40	48—18	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	1 00
13— 6	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	25	51—12	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	60
16—12	New Dwarf Bouquet.....	50	54— 8	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	50
17— 8	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	40	54a— 6	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	35
19— 6	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	25	57—12	Imbrique Pompon.....	50
25— 6	“ Shakespeare.....	30	58— 8	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	40
28—12	Pyramidal German.....	50	60— 6	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	25
31— 6	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	25	61— 8	Dwarf Pæony Perfection.....	50
35—12	“ Dwarf Bouquet.....	50	62— 6	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	40
36— 8	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	40	62a— 4	Lilliput.....	25
39— 6	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	25			

ASTERS—Continued.

No.	Varieties.	No.	Varieties.	
63—12	Chrysanthemum-flowered.....	\$0 75	84— 8 Betteridge's Quilled.....	\$0 40
64— 8	" " " ".....	50	86— 6 " " " ".....	25
66— 6	" " " ".....	40	88—12 New Victoria.....	75
67—18 Dwarf	" " " ".....	1 00	89— 8 " " " ".....	60
69—12	" " " ".....	75	92— 6 " " " ".....	40
70— 8	" " " ".....	50	92b—12 Needle or Hedge-hog.....	75
72— 6	" " " ".....	35	93— 6 " " " ".....	40
75—12 Large-flowered Rose.....	75	95—12 Uhland.....	50	
75— 8	" " " ".....	50	98— 6 " " " ".....	50
76— 6 New Victoria Needle.....	65	101— 8 New Schiller.....	30	
77—6 Large-flowered Rose.....	40	102— 6 " " " ".....	25	
80—6 White-centered Crown.....	30	104— 6 Goliath.....	35	
83—12 Betteridge's Quilled.....	50	106— 4 New Washington.....	50	

Beans



GERMAN TEN WEEKS AND OTHER STOCKS.

Sow at the same time, and treat in precisely the same manner as Asters, except that they may be transplanted several times with advantage in the earlier stages of growth, the shift tending to give them a more compact and dwarf habit.

In ordering, please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.

COLLECTIONS OF

No.	Varieties.	No.	Varieties.
107—24 Dwarf German Ten Weeks...	\$1 25	140— 8 New Tree or Giant Ten Weeks	\$0 50
110—18 " " " "...	1 00	143— 6 " " " Perfection.	40
113—12 " " " "...	75	146—12 Wall Flower-leaved Dwarf...	60
115— 8 " " " "...	50	147— 6 " " " "...	40
116— 6 " " " "...	35	152— 8 Intermediate German.....	50
119—12 " Bouquet " "...	65	152a—6 " " " ".....	40
120— 6 " " " "...	40	153— 6 Dwarf Perpetual.....	40
121—24 " Large Flowering ...	1 25	155— 4 New East Lothian Autumn...	40
125—18 " " " "...	1 00	161—12 Fine Winter.....	60
128—12 " " " "...	75	162— 8 " " " ".....	50
131— 8 " " " "...	50	164— 6 " " " ".....	40
132— 6 " " " "...	40	165— 4 Dwarf Bouquet Winter.....	40
134— 8 Pyramidal Dwarf ".....	60	167— 5 Corcadeau Winter.....	40
137— 6 " " " ".....	50	170—12 Double German Wall Flower.	1 00
138—12 Tree or Giant Ten Weeks....	1 00	171— 8 " " " ".....	75
139— 6 " " " "...	60	173— 6 " " " ".....	60

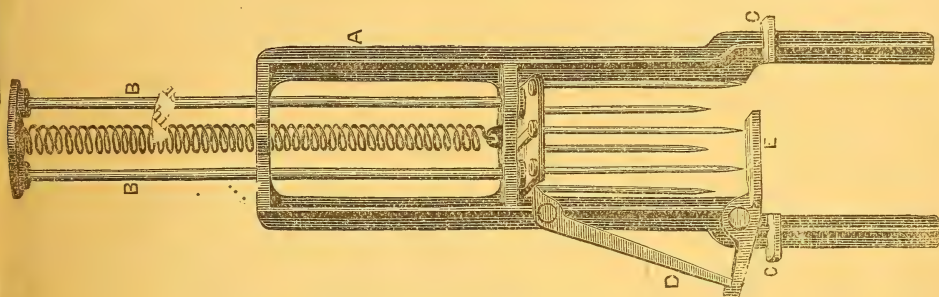
ASSORTMENTS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

COLLECTIONS OF

No.	Varieties.	No.	Varieties.
176—12	Dwarf Rocket Larkspur.....	\$0 50	255— 6 Fine China P'k (Heddewigii, etc.) \$0 30
177— 6	" " " ".....	40	257—12 Helichrysum, or Eter'l Fl's fl. pl. 60
178—10	Tall " " " ".....	50	257a—10 " " " "..... 50
180— 6	" " " ".....	40	257b— 8 " " " "..... 40
182—	New Bismarck " ".....	40	257c— 6 " " " "..... 30
183— 6	" " Candelabrum Larkspur..	40	259— 6 " " monstrosum nanum " 35
185— 6	New " " " " " ".....	40	260— 8 Fine Salpiglossis..... 40
191— 6	Ranunculus " " " ".....	30	261— 8 Salpiglossis, Dwarf..... 40
194— 8	Tall Branched " " " ".....	40	262— 6 " " " "..... 30
194a—6	" " " " " ".....	30	263— 6 Schizanthus..... 40
195— 8	Convolvulus minor.....	25	266— 6 Double Dwarf Jacobæa..... 40
196—12	Finest Dwarf Snapdragon.....	50	267—12 Beautiful Single Dahlia..... 1 00
197— 6	" " " " " ".....	40	268— 6 " " " "..... 50
200—12	Double Prize Hollyhocks.....	1 00	269—12 Fine Large-flowering Petunias. 1 25
201— 8	" " " " " ".....	75	272— 6 " " " "..... 75
203— 6	" " " " " ".....	60	273—12 Double Fringed " " 1 50
212—12	Marvel of Peru.....	50	274— 6 " " " "..... 90
212a— 8	" " " " " ".....	40	275—12 Double " " " " 1 50
215— 6	Marvel of Peru variegated leaves	35	278— 6 " " " "..... 80
218—12	Double Carnation Poppies.....	40	279—12 Digitalis (Fox Glove)..... 40
221—12	Pæony-flowered " ".....	40	281—10 Beautiful Phlox Drummondii.. 75
222— 6	D'ble Dwarf Pæony-fl'd Poppy	35	283—12 " " Portulaca..... 60
224— 6	Ranunculus-flowered Poppy....	35	286— 6 Double " "..... 1 00
228— 8	Double Dwarf Scabious.....	35	289—12 Amarantus (ornamental foliage) 50
230— 6	Dwarf Double Sweet Scabious..	30	290— 6 Xeranthemum..... 35
231— 8	Large flowered Tall " ".....	35	292— 6 Globe Amaranths (Everlasting
232— 6	" " " " " ".....	25	Flowers)..... 40
233—10	Beautiful Double Zinnia.....	50	294—12 Lobelia..... 50
234— 6	" " " " " ".....	40	295— 6 " " " "..... 40
235— 8	Dwarf " " " ".....	60	296— 6 Cyclamen Persicum and grandi-
236— 6	" " " " " ".....	50	florum..... 1 00
239—12	Sweet Peas.....	50	298—12 Tall Nasturtium..... 40
240— 8	" " Large-flowered.....	35	298a—8 " " " "..... 30
242—10	Double French Marigold.....	40	301—12 Dwarf Tom Thumb Nasturtium 50
244— 6	" " " " " ".....	30	302— 8 " " " "..... 40
245— 6	" " African " ".....	30	304—10 French Camellia-flow'd Balsams 75
246— 6	Centaurea Cyanus (Blue Bottle)	40	308— 5 " " " " Imp'd 50
247—12	Annual Chrysanthemum.....	40	310— 8 Hardy Ipomœas..... 40
247a— 6	" " " " Large-flowered	40	313—25 Ornamental Grasses..... 1 00
248—18	Fine Heartsease, or Pansy.....	1 00	314—12 " " " "..... 50
249—12	" " " " " ".....	75	316—12 Small Ornamental Gourds..... 50
250— 8	" " " " " ".....	60	317—25 Fine Cannas..... 1 50
251— 6	" " " " " ".....	50	319—12 " " " "..... 75
254—12	Fine China P'k (Heddewigii, etc.)	50	320— 8 " " " "..... 50
254a— 8	" " " " " ".....	40	

COLLECTIONS.—Continued.

No.	Varieties.	No.	Varieties.	
321—6	Fine Cannas (dark leaved).....	\$0 50	357— 8 Fringed Chinese Primrose.....	\$1 00
322—50	German Carnation and Picotee	4 00	357a— 6 “ “ “ “	75
325—25	“ “ “ “	2 00	357b—6 Double “ “	1 50
328—18	“ “ “ “	1 50	358—12 Fuchsia.....	1 25
329—12	“ “ “ “	1 00	360—12 Heliotrope.....	1 00
330— 6	“ “ “ “	60	361— 6 “	60
330a—12	Dianthus plumarius Scoticus fl. pl	1 25	364—12 Tropæolum Lobbianum.....	50
331— 8	Nemophila.....	35	365— 6 “ “	30
334— 6	Alpine Plants.....	40	366— 8 Solanum.....	60
340—12	Aquilegia	40	367— 6 Tuberous-rooted Begonias.....	1 00
343—12	Campanula	40	368—10 Mignonette	50
346— 6	Fine Sweet William	40	370—12 Ricinus (Castor Oil Beans).....	40
351— 6	Coleus.....	75	371— 6 “ “ “ “	25
353—12	“	1 50	372— 6 Verbena.....	60
354—18	“	2 00	375— 6 Potentilla, Double.....	75
355—12	Fringed Chinese Primrose.....	1 50	380—12 Ferns	1 25
356—10	“ “ “ “	1 25	385— 6 Lantana.....	60



OLMSTEDS' MOLE TRAP.—\$1.50 Each.



LANGS' WEEDER.—30 cents Each.



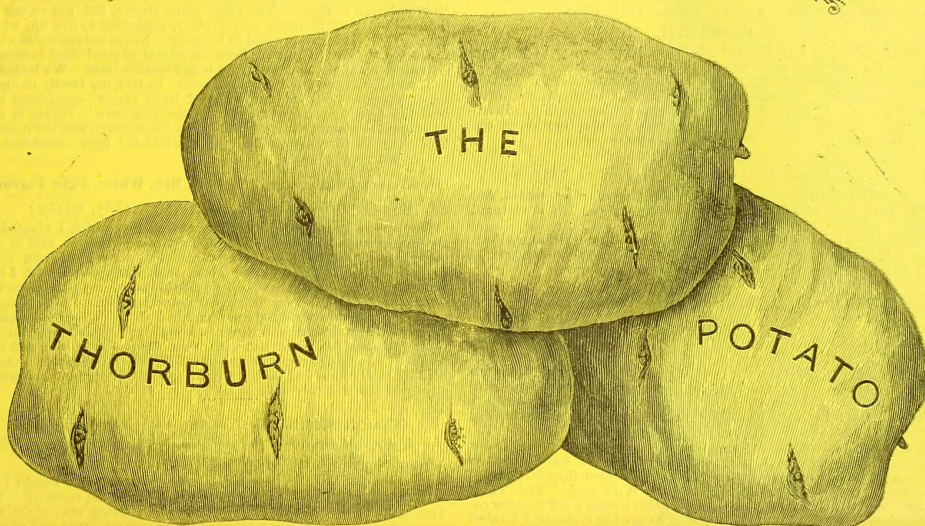
EXCELSIOR WEEDER.—25 cents Each.

LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT.

	PER OZ.		PER OZ.
Ageratum Mexicanum,		Mignonette, French Matchet, fine for	
“ Dwarf Blue Gem ”.....	\$0 50	pots.....	\$0 75
Alyssum maritimum (<i>Sweet Alyssum</i>)..	40	Nasturtium, Tom Thumb “Empress of	
Asters, mixed China	50	India.....	40
“ Truffauts Fine Mixed, <i>own growth,</i>		Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, mixed	30
<i>very superior</i>	1 00	Nemophila, mixed	25
Balsams, mixed Double Paris	40	Pansy, or Heart's Ease, mixed	
“ double pure white, “.....	1 00	from 75 cents to 5 00	
“ double crimson, “.....	1 00	Peas, Sweet, mixed	15
Balloon Vine	30	⌔ lb. \$0 50	15
Canary bird Flower	50	Petunia, fine mixed, spotted and striped	1 00
Candytuft, best white	⌔ lb. \$1 00	25	
Carnation Pink (<i>Common</i>).....	75	Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed	50
“ extra fine double, mixed	3 00	“ “ large-flowering, mixed	75
Centaurea candidissima	4 00	“ “ <i>grandiflora splendens</i>	1 00
“ <i>gymnocarpa</i>	1 00	“ “ “ <i>Garibaldi</i> ,” <i>Dwarf</i>	
Cineraria maritima (<i>Dusty Miller</i>).....	40	<i>crimson white eye</i>	1 00
Cobæa scandens	1 50	Pink, mixed Double China	40
Cockscomb, mixed	50	Poppy, mixed Carnation ... ⌔ lb. \$0 75	25
Convolvulus major (<i>mix. Morn'g Glory</i>)		Portulaca, splendid mixture	40
⌔ lb. \$0 50	15	“ best mixed <i>double</i>	5 00
“ <i>minor</i> (<i>dwarf</i>) “.....	75	Pyrethrum, “Golden Feather”	1 00
Cypress Vine (<i>red or white</i>).....	40	Ricinus sanguineus, red stalked Castor	
Four O'Clocks, finest mixed, ⌔ lb. \$0 75	20	<i>beans</i>	⌔ lb. \$0 50
“ <i>New Dwarf White</i>	35	Salvia splendens, rich scarlet	3 00
Gaillardia picta Lorenziana	60	Smilax, fine for florists	2 00
Globe Amaranths, (Bachelor's Buttons),		Snapdragon, mixed tall	35
<i>mixed</i>	30	“ <i>mixed dwarf</i>	35
Hollyhock, splendid double, mixed	60	Stock, English Ten Weeks, mixed	75
Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket	30	“ <i>Finest German Ten Weeks</i>	3 00
Lobelia Erinus speciosa	1 25	“ <i>Finest Winter, or Brompton</i> ... 4 00	
Lupins, mixed	25	Sunflower, double Californian	25
Marigold, “New Meteor”	35	Sweet William, fine Auricula flowered ..	30
Mignonette, sweet	⌔ lb. \$0 75	Thunbergia, fine mixed	40
“ “ <i>Crimson Queen</i> ”.....	40	Verbena, hybrid mixed	\$1 00 to 3 00
“ “ <i>Golden Queen</i> ”.....	40	Wallflower	35
		Zinnia, finest double, mixed, ⌔ lb. \$4 00	40

“THE THORBURN” POTATO!

A NEW SEEDLING “WITH BEAUTY THAT IS ALL ITS OWN!”



NEW BLOOD OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT.

EARLIER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE THAN THE BEAUTY OF HEBRON OF WHICH IT IS A

== SELF SEEDLING ==

*It was not produced by crossing with any other variety. The seed bolls were found in a large field of “Beauty of Hebron.” Being a **SELF SEEDLING**, it partakes of all the **PURE, REFINED, UNADULTERATED** qualities of its parent without any admixture of baser blood.*

From the first year it has shown, and rapidly developed superior and marked qualities, which place it in the front rank of Early Market varieties.

*In quality it is fully equal to its parent, which of itself is high praise, but it is a stronger grower, and as a field crop will yield at least a third more per acre. So far it has grown wonderfully smooth and handsome, and what is more extraordinary, a hollow or unsound one has not been seen. Another important claim we make for it is, that a measured bushel will weigh from three to five pounds more than the same measure of any other variety, and yet it is not **HEAVY** in the sense of being soggy when cooked. It is dry and floury, with a compact and fine grain. In fact the main essentials required in a new, early market variety are combined in a wonderful degree in “**THE THORBURN**” POTATO, such as size, beauty, table qualities, earliness and productiveness.*

The originator writes to us under date of March 5, 1885:

*“As you have already introduced several valuable and standard varieties, three of which “originated with me, I now take pleasure in passing the entire control of this valuable early “market variety into your hands, with the expectation that you will, for the third time, be credited “by the potato-loving public with having introduced the **VERY BEST EARLY VARIETY KNOWN.**”*

Price {	per barrel, \$10.00	per bushel, \$5.00	per half-bushel, \$3.00
	“ peck, 2.00	“ half-peck, 1.50	by mail { 1 pound, 75 cents. “ “ \$2.00

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF SEEDS, **J. M. THORBURN & CO.** No. 15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

Read some of the Reports of the New Seedling "The Thorburn" Potato.

E. S. Carman, Editor and Proprietor of the "Rural New Yorker," says:

"The Thorburn" Potato—First Test.

Four pieces yielded 7½ lbs., 45 tubers—30 marketable. Among the best, five weighed two lbs. Yield per acre, ——. Vines medium as to stem and foliage. About as early as Early Rose.

Second Test.

Matured August 13; planted April 15; bad season. Four pieces yielded 7½ lbs., 29 tubers, of which 24 were marketable. Among the best, 5 weighed 2 lbs. 9 oz. Yield per acre, 453.75 bushels. Shape cylindrical-oblong, sometimes flattened. The smaller ones often nearly round. Eyes medium. Skin white. Close in hill. Eaten the same day they were dug, my judgment is that they are of the very best quality. Flesh dry, white and mealy.

Gen. W. H. Noble, Bridgeport, Ct., August 24, 1885, writes:

"The Thorburn" Potato you sent me last spring was planted, but quite late, and not in a very favorable position, but it matured early.

It produced me nearly a peck of very handsome, all large, Potatoes. My family pronounce them very fine-flavored and delicate.

I intend next year to plant them for my table supply.

A Valuable Acquisition in the Potato Line.

Jonathan Talcott, Rome, N. Y., August 26th, 1885, writes:

In regard to "The Thorburn" Potato which you ask my opinion of, will say that the Potato sent me for trial was cut to single eyes and planted with several other Seedlings sent me for trial also, with such standard sorts as Beauty of Hebron and Early Ohio to compare them with. Upon receiving your letter asking my opinion, I dug sample hills of "The Thorburn," also Early Ohio, both of which were cooked by boiling and baking of each sort. "The Thorburn" yielded much the best, and the quality of the Potatoes when cooked were also better than the Ohio. We have used the Beauty of H-bron as our family Potato this season thus far, except the test of Ohio with "The Thorburn." Wife said "The Thorburn" was the best Potato she had seen this season; my opinion coincides with her decision in this trial. From the test stated I think it a valuable acquisition in the Potato line; its time of ripening for this test the same as Beauty of Hebron.

A 5-oz. Potato Planted May 10, Yielded 85 Potatoes.

James Hunter, Glendale, Mass., Aug. 25th, 1885, writes:

It is a pleasure to report to you my success with "The Thorburn" Potato. The one you so kindly sent me weighed about five ounces, and was planted about the 10th of May (I am sorry to say that I was careless enough not to set down the exact date), and was dug on the 5th of August. This is not a very good year for Potatoes in this section.

"The Thorburn" Report: Seed Potato weighed 5 ounces; planted about May 10th; dug August 5th; number of Potatoes, 85—66 large, 19 small—weighed 19 lbs.

My family tried a few of them on the 7th of August, and found them of best quality, white and mealy. I am very highly pleased with it.

E. Haentze, Fon-du-Lac, Aug. 27th, 1885, writes:

"The Thorburn" Potato will undoubtedly surpass the old best-proved Beauty of Hebron in earliness, yield and table qualities; it is from ten to fourteen days earlier, of finer quality (I think) than the Beauty of Hebron, and its yield by a very unfavorable season is enormous, 38 lbs., by no extra care given to it, after rainy weather lasting four weeks, rain every day; no sign of rot. So far, if I say it will surpass the Beauty of Hebron, which to me, has stood above all others, it is saving a good deal, after many years trial with Early Ohio, Clark's No. 1, Early Sunrise, Mayflower, Chicago Market, and others.

Very Prolific, Uniform in Size, Excellent Table Quality.

F. M. Hexamer, office of the American Garden, New York, August 28, 1885, writes:

"The Thorburn" Potato has done splendidly with me. It is a large, handsome Potato, very prolific, remarkably uniform in size, and of excellent table quality. Its flesh is pure white, fine grained, and while it cooks through completely and quickly, it does not fall all to pieces.

An Excellent Potato, Strong Grower, Yields Well.

Henry Ensich, Rose Hill, Ills., Sept. 9th, 1885, writes:

In reply to your request about "The Thorburn" Potato, I must state that it is an excellent Potato in every respect. It ripens a little earlier than the Ohio. It is a strong grower, yields well—say from twelve to twenty in a hill—with hardly any small ones. If planted in rich soil the tubers will grow to an enormous size. It is a very fine Potato for table use. I am proud of it that I can state these facts to you as true.

Quality Unsurpassed, Smooth as an Apple.

J. M. Todd, Paterson, N. J., August 31, 1885, writes:

I cut "The Thorburn" Potato into about a dozen pieces of one eye; twelve of these came up. They were planted at one end of a piece of Hebrons, and were all up three or four days before the Hebron began to show. The vines were strong, but not so tall as the Hebron, and matured very rapidly, beginning to dry up, while many of the Hebron were still in blossom. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather there were between 30 and 40 good-sized potatoes, smooth as an apple, and nearly as many smaller ones. We boiled a few, and found the quality unsurpassed. In fact, my family thought them superior to our Hebron, which I have always considered the best Potatoes I have ever raised. "The Thorburn" Potato is unquestionably a much earlier Potato than the Hebron, and the quality is certainly as good and probably better, which I have considered as almost impossible.

Handsome Potato, Great Yields, Dry, White, Fine Flavor.

M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., August 31, 1885, writes:

Last spring I received a Potato numbered 101, which I planted in the garden at the same time I planted my other Potatoes, and in the same kind of soil, with no extra care. The tops have been dead some time, but as I understood I was to dig it September 1st, I left it until to day. This morning I dug 38¾ lbs. of my handsome Potatoes, nearly all of them being large and smooth. I picked out a number of the medium sized ones, and had them cooked for dinner, a part of them baked and the rest boiled, and we all pronounced them the finest we have had this year, being dry, white and fine flavored. Judging from this one test, I call it a handsome Potato, both on the ground and on the table, a great yielder, and an unusually good one to either bake or boil.

Considers it the Best of the American Varieties.

J. Muir, Margam Park, Taibach, Glamorganshire, England, Sept. 4th, 1885, writes:

I have much pleasure in informing you that the new Potato I received from you in the spring of the year under the name of "The Thorburn," has done exceedingly well. The stems are robust and compact. The tubers are uncommonly numerous, large and even in size, perfectly free from disease, and first-rate quality when cooked. I consider it the best of the American Varieties I have yet tried or seen, and I hope it may soon be abundantly offered in our English markets.

Excels any Early Potato Grown.

Chauncey P. Coy, Waterloo, Neb., Sept. 25, 1885, writes:

The Potato sent me marked "No. 101" was planted in hills three feet apart, and cut to one eye. In order to give it a fair test, I selected a single tuber from several other varieties, which I planted in parallel rows, using the same number of eyes of each variety. The yield was as follows: Early Rose, 33 lbs.; White Elephant, 72 lbs.; White Star, 70 lbs.; Beauty of Hebron, 67 lbs.; "No. 101," 92 lbs. In justice to the "No. 101," I should state that one of the twelve hills was destroyed by grubs cutting the stalk. In earliness and quality the "No. 101" and Beauty of Hebron rank alike; but in vigor of growth and of yield the "No. 101" excels not only the Beauty of Hebron, but any early Potato that I ever grew.

A Very Handsome Potato, and of Excellent Quality.

Jas. Groom, Seafeld Nursery, Stoke Road, Gosport, Sept. 7th, 1885, writes:

The Potato that you kindly forwarded me for trial in March last I duly received and planted, but the intense drought has been very much against heavy crops of Potatoes in the South of England, but the yield from the one Potato, "The Thorburn," is very good for the season, and it is certainly a very handsome Potato, and of excellent quality. I hope to give a better trial next year, and will report the result.

Very Early and Heavy Cropper, Nice Size, Smooth as a Bottle.

A. Backus' Sons, Newtown, L. I., Sept. 11, 1885, writes:

Yours of the 20th of August duly received, and in reply would say in reference to "The Thorburn" Potato—that it is very early, and a very heavy cropper, although the season was very dry; from that one Potato planted we dug 20 lbs. of nice size, and smooth as a bottle. We expect to plant more of them next season. Hoping you may meet with the same success you had with the Beauty of Hebron and the White Elephant, two of the very best varieties yet introduced.

Best Yields of Any Potato Grown.

H. L. Fleet, Catchogue, L. I., Oct. 12, 1885, writes:

Harvested 20 lbs. of nice smooth Potatoes from "The Thorburn" Potato sent me last spring. Taking the drought into consideration I think it is the best yielder (have not tried its cooking qualities) of any early Potato that I have grown.

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS.

	⌘ pkt.		⌘ pkt.
Abronia umbellata.....	5 cts.	Gypsophila paniculata.....	5 cts.
Ageratum Mexicanum.....	5 "	acutifolia.....	5 "
—album.....	5 "	Heliophila araboides.....	10 "
Alyssum maritimum.....	5 "	Heliotropium grandiflorum, 'Chieftain'.....	10 "
Amarantus tricolor.....	5 "	Iberis odorata.....	5 "
Ammobium alatum.....	5 "	umbellata.....	5 "
Aquilegia chrysantha.....	10 "	amara.....	5 "
Aster chrysanthemiflora.....	10 "	Kaulfussia amelloides.....	5 "
—alba.....	10 "	Leptosiphon (Gilia) densiflorus.....	5 "
Balsams, Camellia-flowered.....	10 "	Lobelia gracilis.....	5 "
Caecalia coccinea.....	5 "	Erinus.....	5 "
Callirhoe pedata.....	5 "	Malope grandiflora.....	5 "
Centranthus macrosiphon.....	5 "	Mimulus moschatus.....	10 "
—dwarf.....	5 "	Phlox Drummondii grandiflora.....	10 "
Chrysanthemum inodorum.....	10 "	Reseda odorata machet (Mignonette).....	10 "
Collinsia bicolor.....	5 "	Silene Schafta.....	5 "
verna.....	5 "	Smilax asparagoides (Myrsiphyllum).....	25 "
Cuphea strigulosa.....	10 "	Spraguea umbellata.....	25 "
miniata.....	10 "	Statice assorted.....	5 "
purpurea.....	10 "	Stevia serrata.....	10 "
Dianthus Chinensis.....	5 "	Stocks, Ten Weeks.....	10 "
Digitalis, assorted.....	5 "	Verbena, assorted.....	5 "
Gaillardia picta "Aurora Borealis".....	5 "	Viola tricolor, <i>finest</i>	25 "
Gilia tricolor.....	5 "	Viscaria oculata.....	5 "
Globe Amaranth, assorted.....	5 "	Zinnia, all the double varieties.....	5 "
Godetia assorted.....	5 "		

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS.

	⌘ pkt.		⌘ pkt.
Ageratum Mexicanum nanum.....	5 cts.	Lobelia Erinus and vars.....	5 cts.
Alyssum maritimum.....	5 "	gracilis and vars.....	5 "
Aubrietia deltoidea.....	10 "	Lupinus nanus.....	5 "
Calandrinia umbellata.....	10 "	subcarnosus.....	5 "
Cosmidium Burridgeanum.....	5 "	Mignonette.....	5 "
Cerastium tomentosum.....	25 "	Mimulus moschatus.....	10 "
Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella.....	10 "	Nemophila insignis.....	5 "
Evolvulus Mauritanicus.....	10 "	maculata.....	5 "
Dwarfureus superbus.....	10 "	Pansy vars. (<i>finest</i>).....	25 "
Eschsch Nasturtiums.....	5 "	Petunia plena and spotted.....	25 "
Eucharoltzia tenuifolia.....	5 "	Portulaca (<i>Double</i>).....	10 "
Fenzlia dium grandiflorum.....	5 "	Sanvitalia procumbens (<i>Double</i>).....	5 "
Gilia dianthiflora.....	25 "	Saponaria Calabrica.....	5 "
yalis.....	5 "	Sedum cœruleum.....	10 "
Helio sea splendens.....	5 "	Silene pendula ruberrima.....	5 "
Iber' ila araboides.....	10 "	Spraguea umbellata.....	25 "
mara.....	5 "	Verbena (<i>finest</i>).....	10 "
sea.....	5 "	Virginian Stock.....	5 "
Limnæhes Douglasii.....	5 "		

List calling to mind the various Vegetable Seeds that may be Sown in each Month from Feb. to Sept.

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
<p>Sow in Hot-Bed.</p> <p>Early Beans, Broccoli, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Early Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Early Lettuce, Parsley, Pepper, Radish, Tomato.</p>	<p>Sow in Hot-Bed.</p> <p>Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Asparagus, English Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Tomato.</p>	<p>Sow in Hot-Bed.</p> <p>Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Asparagus, English Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Tomato.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Artichoke, Asparagus, English Beans, Granberry Pole do Beet, Savoy Spinners, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Early Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Nasturtium, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Bush Beans, Beet, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Gherkin, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Beans, Beet, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Gherkin, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Bush Beans, Tuberous Chervil, Corn Salad, Cucumber, Endive, Lettuce, Welsh Onion, Early Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Cabbage, F. Cold Frames, Cauliflower, for Cold Frames, Tuberous Chervil, Corn Salad, Cress, Siberian Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.</p>

"The Thorburn"
POTATO.

Extra Early!
Extra Quality!
Extra Yielder!

Thorburn's Gilt Edge
SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

The Finest Strain of All.

THORBURN'S
GOLDEN
Perfection Melon
Most delicious of all
Melons.

KOLB
GEM
THE
Best Water
Melon.

CREOLE OKRA.

Extraordinary Long Pod and Pure
White.
ONE OF THE BEST

J. S. M. T. THORBURN & CO., SEEDSMEN, 15 JOHN ST., N.Y.